GILBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,769—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb, 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Gobol	4351	3rd Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	F. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

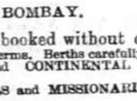
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE		4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Seacon House, 59, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th January, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Romes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIE	4,239	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5767	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
FONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 4th February, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomeran, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 20th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 15th January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 155
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan, 1903
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Murzio	17th Feb. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	....	21st Jan., 1903,
S. S. KHALIF	1,653	Kopplestatter	3rd Feb ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 24th December, 1902.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

CURZON & Co.
CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.
ALSO SOME INTERESTING CURIOS.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

To lovers of violets.—A thousand bunches of violets do not give a fresher, stronger or more lasting perfume than Rigaud's White Violet Extract. Ask for Rigaud's, if you want the original and best make.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE
NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0 12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1 4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS,
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.
OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

POPULARITY
IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY
BAHADUR
CIGARS
ARE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
AND ENJOY A LARGER
SALE THAN ANY OTHER
BRAND.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.
SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA BY
S. & P. ERARD, JULIUS BLUTHNER AND SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS OR FOR CASH.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.

	Cash. Rs.	12 months per month, Rs. a.	24 months per month, Rs. a.
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	71 0	38 12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	985	89 8	48 4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Composite Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Overstrung Grand	1,500	141 8	77 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS
(THREE LEGS)

Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	109 0	59 4
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Boudoir Horizontal Grand	1,800	163 8	89 0
Julius Bluthner's Drawing Room Horizontal Grand	1,700	154 8	84 0
Julius Bluthner's Aliquot Horizontal Grand	1,850	168 0	91 8
Erard's Overstrung Boudoir Horizontal Grand	2,100	190 12	103 12

PRICE LIST OF CHEAPER PIANOS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS
DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,
SUPPLIED WITH
ICES, CAKES,
AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
BY
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian)
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. ,, a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.
Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE
FOR EACH AND ALL.
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.
I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.
JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad.

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.
Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.
PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

COMMENCING ON SATURDAY, JAN. 17,

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE!

PROF. GROSSI,

The Famous Italian Hypnotist, Illusionist and Mind Reader,

MLLE ROUX,

The Fascinating French Lady Illusionist,

AND

ALVA THE GREAT

In Ventriloquism and Spirit Materializing.

Popular Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

Doors Open 8 P. M. Overture 9-30 P. M.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

SPECIAL MATINEES

WEDNESDAY, 21st JANUARY.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1903, AT 9 P. M.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist:—

Madame SCHULTZ,
Mrs. I. W. MICHAEL,
Mrs. OTTO ERNST,
Mrs. SEYMOUR DOVE,
Mrs. BAKER,
Miss HEWETT,
Miss STANLEY,
Miss CHANDLER,
Miss WALKER,
Miss PINKLESTEIN,
Miss KENDALL,
Mr. Thos. ASHFORD,
Mr. G. E. THOMAS,
Mr. S. H. CLARKE,
Mr. H. O. COATES,
Mr. G. COPPARD,
Mr. C. PINCKNEY,
Mr. MOLINI,
Mr. B. DEFREECE,
Mr. BERTE HARTT.
Mr. BRYNING.
Mr. FIDO,
Mr. R. HARRINGTON,
Mr. McLENNON,
Mr. MONGINI,
Mr. CORNWALLIS SMITH,

And the A. V. E. QUARTETTE.

—BAND—

Under the Management of the

AMATEUR VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT COMPANY.

TICKETS.—Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Meadows Street, Fort.

A GRAND CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN IN

THE TOWN HALL

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21st INSTANT,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE,

IN AID OF THE

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH

COMPLETION AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly promised their services;—

Mrs. CROWE, Mrs. BOLLAM, Miss PROCTER, the Misses WARD, Mr. E. FAULKNER, Mr. COPPLESTONE, Mr. WAITE, Mrs. COLLIE, Madame DURAN, Mrs. OTTO ERNST, Mr. ACKWORTH, Mr. C. WENNING, Lt. SULLIVAN, Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.

By kind permission the STRING BAND of the 2nd Battalion Oxford Light Infantry will play.

Plan and Seats at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Pianoforte Depot.

BURNT, LOST, STOLEN OR MISLAID.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE No. 8788, for one Share No. 12378, in the Bank of Bombay, originally issued in the name of MAKWANJEE RUSTOMJEE GUNDAVIA, and last endorsed to SHANTILAL MUGUNLAL, now deceased, has been Burnt, Lost, Stolen or Mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Certificate in any way.

બાઈ મેનાની સહી, દા૦ પોતાના,

i. e., MENA,

Widow and Certificate holder, under Bombay Regulation VIII, of 1827, to the Estate of the late SHANTILAL MUGUNLAL.

Bhavnagar, 9th January, 1903.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, at their Meeting yesterday, recommended the payment of a FINAL DIVIDEND of 13 per cent. making a total distribution of 25 per cent. for the year ended 31st May, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the District and Sub-Judge's Court at Nasik and will be received in this Office upto 30th January, 1903, the amount of the estimate for the work is about Rs. 80,000.

2. Plans and Specifications can be seen and Tender Forms obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, on any day between Office hours.

3. Earnest money to the extent of Rs. 200, which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers, must accompany each Tender.

R. R. MENNEER,
Executive Engineer, Nasik District.

REWARD Rs. 1,000.

STOLEN at BEAWAR, from Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS' Agency's Office, Rs. 30,000 in CURRENCY NOTES, all of Bombay Circle, as under:—

30 Pieces of Rs. 500 each, CA-65 20932 to 20691,=Rs. 15,000.
150 Pieces of Rs. 100 each, CA-63 88751 to 88301,=Rs. 15,000.

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS offer a REWARD of Rs. 1,000 to anyone who will give information leading to RECOVERY of MONEY, arrest and conviction of the culprit.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the installation of ELECTRIC LIGHT throughout the Premises and Workshops of the Undersigned including large Arc Lights, for the exterior. Also for Electric Fans.

WRENN, BENNETT & Co.,
Madras.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of KAVASJI NOWROJI POCHKHANAWALLA, Deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 and Section 329 of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865 NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the abovenamed KAVASJI NOWROJI POCHKHANAWALLA, late of Bombay Parsi, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 17th day of January, 1902, and probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was, on the 1st day of May, 1902, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BAI JALBI KAVASJI, the widow, and HORMUSJI KAVASJI POCHKHANAWALLA, the son of the said deceased, and RUSTAMJI COOVERJI RANDELIA, the Executors in the said Will named, are hereby required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Executors, at their Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the Undersigned at their said Office, on or before the 14th day of February, 1903, at after that date the said Bai Jalbi Kavasji, Hormasji Kavasji Pochkhanawalla and Rustomji Cooverji Randelia, as such Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in their hands, according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have had notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Bombay, 8th day of January, 1903.

PESTANJI, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Solicitors for the Executors.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE following TEAS are sure to be cordiall welcomed as a XMAS PRESENT by People at Home.

	Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL MIXTURE	1	12	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ...	1	8	0
ORANGE PEKOE	1	6	0

A special reduction of 25 per cent., over 20 lbs and upwards, will be given on our above usual rates up to the XMAS SEASON only.

J. E. MODY,

TEA AND COFFEE MART,

HORNBY ROW

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Messrs BENNETT & Co.'s Auction Rooms, No. 23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant forsa freehold land or ground, situate at DeLisle Road, Parel, containing by admeasurement about 10,122 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 732 and is bounded as follows:—On the South by the Hope Mill, on the North partly by Government land and partly by the property of Mohamed Ali Dyer, on the east by DeLisle Road, and on the west by Government land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th January, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of leather and plush goods, plated ware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flowerpots, bronze table ornaments, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN OLD HANOOMAN LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

By direction of the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p. m., sell upon the premises, by Public Auction, the following properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Old Hanooman Lane, within the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Hargowan Chatur, on the west partly by the property formerly of Trimbuck Raghoba but now of Purshotum Govindji, and partly by the said Narandas, on the north, partly by the said Old Hanooman Lane, partly by the house of Dwarkadas Vassonji, and partly by the house secondly hereinafter described, and on the south by the property formerly of Raghunathdas Shivram Joshi and now of Narayen Muljee, which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under Nos 16, 16 A, 13 and 13 A, but now under Street Nos. 114, 116, 124, 126, 128, and 130.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Old Hanooman Street, within the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 294 square yards and 4-9 of a square yard or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Dwarkadas Vassonji, on the west and south by the firstly described property, and on the north by the said Old Hanooman Street, and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 284 and 402 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 11 but now under street Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs Little and Co., solicitors for the mortgagees, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

SALE OF WOOLLEN AND SILK PIECE-GOODS NEAR JACKERIA MUSJID.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, near Jackeria Musjid, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmael and Co. closing their piece-goods business, consisting of—

All-wool single and double cashmeres all-wool scotch cashmeres, twill coatings, colored serge, broad cloth, all-wool and silk mixed dress stuff, black flowered silk satin, flowered silk gauze, woollen plush, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the manager's bungalow, Islam Mill, Sopari Bagh Road, Parel, the valuable, handsome, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized square piano, by Richard Lipp, cooking-stove by Address, table ornaments, windproof lamps, lady's and gent's Rothwell bicycles, wearing apparel, etc., the property of B. HARRISON, Esq., who has left Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following—

Household furniture, such as cupboards, almira, camp writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawer, iron bedstead, new combination iron cots, Brussels carpets.

12 dozen new bentwood chairs.

1 Webley W.G. 450-455 nickel plated target revolver No. 5040, in oak case complete.

Webley W.G. 455-476 nickle plated revolver No. 6028 in oak case complete.

1 double elinder winch engine of steam launch in working order.

1 double gearing crane new, of 15 tons capacity.

The property of the late Mr. Hussey ley, Turkish Consul General, Bombay, consisting of glassware, porcelainware, platedware, handsome drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyra, chest of drawers with dressing glass, cupboards, writing table, ornament stand, teapoys, rocking chair, handsome blackwood double bedstead with side panels easy chairs, lamps, Japanese tea and coffee sets, etc.

By order of Mooltani Esbardas Thanaram and on account and at the risk of Dostmahomed Khan Goolammahomed Khan Kasovren of Dehra Ismail Khan:—

1 pair valuable and handsome mirror glass pier table with pier glasses.

1 valuable 24-light candlle chandelier.

1 valuable 8-light candle chandelier.

4 bentwood chairs with music.

1 bentwood rocking chair.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers

1 light Victoria with lamps.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis

1 second-hand office shigram.

1 light dog-cart.

1 double-seated glass-front brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 26th inst. at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Ghasla Asgal, consisting of gold kuddas, mandlia ring, nose ring and vedhan silver kandoro, todo, toerings, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bijou, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and porcelainware, plated ware, sympathetic square piano by Rose & Co., English ice box, rich carpets, windproof lamps, door curtains and checks, table ornaments, fancy cane furniture, etc., the property of L. B. EYRES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th January, 1903.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING

AND

PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Price List free on Application.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£93 5/16	=	+ 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	=	— 1-4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling			
Loan	£107 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 1/4	=	„

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 1-16	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	22 1-16	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	47 3/4	=	+ 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris Cheques	25'14	=	+ 1
Berlin „	20'48	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4'86 7/8	=	„

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	=	„
6 „ „ „ „	3 1/2 pr ct	=	„
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	„
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	=	„

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 1/4 pr ct	=	„
7 day market loans	3 1/4 pr ct	=	„

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 70,00,000

Rs. 14'90 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 19'60 do. Bombay.

Rs. 34'50 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Minimum rate received 9 per cent. Average rate 16'06.

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 29'40 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 2'30 do. Bombay
„ 3'30 do. Madras.

Rs. 35'50 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Minimum rate received 9 per cent. Average rate 16'09.

Total amount sold during week Rs. 80,00,000.
Amount to be alloted next week Rs. 80,00,000.
Extra allotments nil.

METALS.

Copper Braziers £65-10-0.
Yellow Metal, 5 3-4d.
Tin Plates 12s.
Bar iron Belgium, £5-1-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-0-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-1-0.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-4. Jan.-Feb, Business done. Tone firmer.

Coffee in New York 5 1-4.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow..... 36-6
Do do Mutton... 37-0

General Tone of Tallow Auction steady.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed steady, Surats quiet, Manchester firm. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 4'70. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 18,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4'65 +3	4'65 +2	4'66 +3	4'67 +3
May-June.	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4'68 +3	4'68 +3	4'68 +3	4'61 +2
		Sept.-Oct. 4'47 +1	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	34,000	bales.
Do, last year	32,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	10,000	„
Do Continent	30,000	„
Mid-Uplands	8'85	
Futures, month of March	8'66 + 6	
Do. do. July	8'71 + 7	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-2 + 1-16
Futures month of April	8'73 + 8
Do. July	8'89 + 6
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 14th January 1903:—

Cotton	14,594	bales.
Wheat	8,145	cwts.
Linseed	1,037	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	334	„
Gingellyseed	37,431	„
Poppyseed	310	„
Groundnuts	539	„
Castorseed	1,243	„
Rice	20,249	„
Myrabollams	1,427	„
Cottonseed	13,841	„

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 14th January:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 2th December		79,58,000
Do. Government Silver on do.	do.	
Total		79,58,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage	3,48,000	
Do. do. Government	59,000	
		4,07,000
		83,65,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of		
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	1,000	
New coin paid to the Reserve Treasury	13,00,000	
		13,01,000
Balance on evening of the 14th January		70,64,000
The Balance comprises—	Rs.	
Silver held on account of the tenderers	3,48,000	
Silver held on account of the Government	67,16,000	
	70,64,000	
There is in addition awaiting Assay:—	Rs.	
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage.	64,75,000	
Bullion belonging to Government	3,38,000	
	68,13,000	

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-16d.	to	1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.		
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d.	to	1s. 4 5-16d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 13-32d	to	1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4		
Marks 3 do do	139		
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	116		
Shanghai 30 „ „	160		
Japan 30 „ „	151 1-2		

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash ... ... Rs. 97 6
1st Settlement ... ... Rs. 97 6

Money Market, Tone.—firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 15th January	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th do.	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 13th do.	6	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready ...	8 7		
Forward April-May ...	8 0		
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5 7	to	5 8
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	5 13	to	5 14
Do. Gujarat Forward April-May	6 6	to	6 7
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready ...	8 5		
Forward April-May	7 10		
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	23 8		
Forward April-May.	24 4		
Groundnuts—Tone firm.			
Ready	27 0		
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandesh Ready ...	37 0		
15 per cent. Mxd. „ ...	36 8		
25 „ „ „ ...	35 3		
50 „ „ „ ...	34 0		
Black Kutnee „ „ ...	33 0		

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Firm.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	20,000

Jan.Feb.	Feb.March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4'68 +3	4'68 +3	4'68 +3	4'69 +2
May-June.	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.Sept.**
4'70 +2	4'70 +2	4'70 +2	4-64 +3
Sep.-Oct			
4-49 +2			

COTTON.—The local market is quiet steady with prices partially one rupee higher. A good inquiry has existed at Colaba to-day and the sales of spot cotton are estimated at about 4,000 bales.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine	F-G Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	163-64	154-55 —	25 Jan
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	169-70	161-62 ...	do
Sind Punjab (M G) ...	169-70	161-62 ...	do
Belatd, MG	182	176 ...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum..	185	179 ...	do
Oomra good staple ...	191	185 ...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	169 103	do
Akola do			
Khamgaum do ...	185	179 ...	do
Karanja do			
Broach do ...	207	... 198	25 Mar.
Bhownuggar H. G. ...	...	... 167	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	... 197	25 do
Westerns ...	...	... 187	25 do

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following letter is dated Liverpool 24 December:—

During the past week the market fluctuated somewhat, but on the whole the steady tendency was maintained. Some three weeks ago we were still seriously considering whether cotton was likely soon to fall in value, but during the last fortnight we have as you will have seen from our letters and telegrams, come to the conclusion that a higher range of prices was becoming more and more probable every day. We are not at a high price; in looking over the price of Januarys one is apt to consider 4-50 rather high because we have still sixty-fourths in our mind, and it looks near 5d, whereas 4-50 is really only about 4 1-2d. The continued small receipts are seriously influencing as in this direction. It has all along been maintained by leading statisticians, that a crop of about 11 millions was necessary for the consumption, but that anything over 11 1-4 millions would be too much at present prices. Now we do not want to go so far as to say, that we shall not get 11 millions; on the contrary, we think this figure may still be reached eventually. But it is not a question of dealing with what may happen towards the end of the season; we must consider the situation as it is to-day, 3 to-day we see that on the one hand the visible supply is less than last year, 3 on the other hand, that the receipts do not point to a crop larger than last year,—in fact, if anything, is a smaller one. This may in only temporary, as we have just stated, but it has also its temporary influence on the market, and therefore a temporary advance is within the bounds of probability. To confirm the short crop idea; we have received numerous cables and letters from the states, almost unanimous in their utterances. The top crop, chiefly in Texas, has, owing to the heavy rains which have fallen, as you will remember, during December, been distinctly curtailed, and from elsewhere we hear that the interior stocks, both in the uncounted towns, and on the plantations, are not so large as last season. We also hear from friends who have just returned from the States, that there is a large percentage of very low cotton which cannot be used by the ordinary spinner, and this cotton, it is said, may amount to a quarter of a million bales at the very least. Then there is a favorable feature which must influence prices, and that is, the active dry goods trade in America, and the fact that China is buying largely there—also that spinners and weavers in England are doing a fairly satisfactory business. From the continent we are able to announce a distinct improvement; the cold weather has brought about a demand for heavy goods; wholesale dealers and retailers are doing a very much better business, and are able to pay the prices manufacturers demand, and in their turn [spinners also feel the influence of this in the better demand for yarns. One point in the situation which must become rather clearer during the next week or so, will be the dealings of the New York Ball clique in the January position. The leaders state that they intend to take up cotton, and "press" that they intend to push the price of January to a much higher level. They are very resourceful, and they may succeed. We hope our friends are not interested in this position; it is a dangerous one. At the same time, the mere fact of the January position being manipulated in New York, has, of course, nothing to do with the general healthy situation. It is healthy, but yet a little perplexing. Things might look more "coleur de rose" even than they are, were it not for the uncertain state of the New York money market, and the very large Bull interest for account of Egypt. Otherwise there is an absence of speculation. People have been complaining very much of want of business entrust that the new year will bring as some healthy markets, and a general advance in cotton, yarn, and cloth: in fact, all along the line, which will be beneficial to every body. Options, March April single 13, double 23; March January single 17 double 34.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY, 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 5-16
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	22 1-16

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 2ND DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy Rain much needed generally for rabicrops

Delhi—Cloudy, but no rain Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy Cotton arriving in small quantities

Amaraoti.—Seasonable, Rabi crop prospects generally good,

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable Cotton picking generally Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Sometimes cloudy, sometimes fair Easterly wind, Dew-fall ceased. Cotton picking general and arrivals expected early next week. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good,

Wadhwar.—Bright, no sign of rain Seasonable Mornings cold and dewy. Dew-fall insufficient. Cotton plants showing bolls Cotton healthy and crop excellent

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants showing bolls Food-grains doing well

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi—Seasonable Mornings cold and dewy Cotton crop excellent Fine weather doing good to wheat Crop prospects generally good

Hubli—Bright, no sign of rain Mornings cold and dewy Cotton plants flourishing Rabi crop prospects generally good Harvests partially damaged.

Bellary—Cotton plants flourishing All crops doing well

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts in all districts except in Central India, the Indus Valley and at Jhansi, Jeypore and Lahore where a brisk to rapid fall has taken place. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The day temperature has been about normal. The night temperature has been in large excess in Berar and at Bellary, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore. The maximum ranged from 91° at Cochin to 68° at Delhi, and the minimum from 37° at Sirsa to 75° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is unusually cloudy in all districts except in Gujarat, Rajputana and Sind, where it is clear. Humidity changes are irregular and unimportant.

Rain.—There has been no rain at any station.

Weather is unusually cloudy over the greater part of the country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th January, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·921
Temperature of the Air	degrees 73·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·3
Dew Point	60·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·656
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 79·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	66·5
General Directions of wind.*	NE, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 169

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

ALLISON—January 5, at Purulia, quite suddenly, Isabella Annie, the wife of A A Allison, Civil Medical Officer, Manbhum District, aged 35 years and 11 months.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING

APPLY TO

SHAPURJI & Co.,

BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS

To the ELITE of BOMBAY.

Over 32 Years in the Line.

Messrs. SHAPURJI & Co., have acted as my BAZAAR AGENTS for the short time I have been in Bombay and I have been quite satisfied,

(Sd.) L. WARGAN,
Assist. Accountant General,
Secretariat.

No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 43m. High water, 0-25m. 0-23s., Low water, 7-11 m., 6-58 a.

Fifth Criminal Session.

Novelty Theatre, Variety Entertainment, 9 p. m.

Municipal Standing Committee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Arara entered and the steamer Surada left the Dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Ronnenthaler, Afghanistan, and Nurbeda entered, and the steamers D. Balduino and Tonkin left the Dock yesterday.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN GUARD.—Last evening at Thana Mr. Rosch, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, got knocked down by the Poona Mail while crossing the line and was cut to pieces. The deceased had been in the service for about six months.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A FACTORY.—On Wednesday afternoon a number of coolies was removing a fire-tion steam boiler from a cotton cleaning factory belonging to a Parsi named Jamsetjee Gawasjee, and situated at Curry Road, when the boiler accidentally rolled over to one side crushing a coolie named Krishna Yesoo, aged twenty-eight. On being extricated from under the boiler, Krishna was found to be dead.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION.—Before Mr J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, to-day, Ellahibux Allabux, Allabux Chinco and Ahmedbux Kulal were charged by a Municipal Market Inspector with importing into Bombay from Cooria quantities of buffalo meat without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. The first two accused brought in Bombay, on two different occasions, quantities of buffalo meat weighing lbs 160 and lbs 200 respectively at a time. The three accused were fined Rs 100, Rs 60 and Rs 15 respectively.

AMERICAN TYPE CATALOGUE.—T. G. Nicklin, Foreign Representative of the American Type Founders Company is stopping at the Great Western Hotel and is prepared to furnish elegant Type Catalogues to all progressive Printers who contemplate making purchases. Liberal discounts will be allowed from list prices. Printers interested should write or call on him soon, as he will leave for Calcutta in a week or ten days. Applicants should write on their printed letter heads. No answer will be given to postal cards. Address letters to T. G. Nicklin, Room No. 58, Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

ALLEGED CHEATING AT NAGPUR.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged Radhi, a Hindu woman, with cheating a Borah named Tyebali Abdulali, a resident of Nagpur, in respect of 110 pieces of silk and cotton saries and 10 pieces of silk corsets, of the collective value of Rs. 600 on the 28th ultimo. The accused was arrested in Bombay on Monday and a portion of the property was recovered. As the offence was alleged to have been committed at Nagpur, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent there to be tried before the City Magistrate

A MIDNIGHT VISITOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rama Dada, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Williamson, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with kidnapping a child. The evidence showed that the accused entered the hut of a woman named Rukhni, at Khetwady on Wednesday night and was carrying away her son, aged three, in his arms with the object of robbing it of the ornaments, which he knew the child had on its person. However, owing to darkness he stumbled on the mother who awoke and raised an alarm. The accused was arrested by the neighbours. The accused, it appears, worked in a factory next to one in which the woman Rukhni was employed and consequently knew that the child wore ornaments. The Magistrate convicted accused on a charge of trespass and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Virjii Thakersi, a goldsmith, with criminal breach of trust in respect of about 11 tolas of gold valued at Rs. 255 belonging to one Karakchand Kapurchan. Mr. Sorabshaw B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. Evidence showed that the complainant had given the gold to the accused in two instalments for the purpose of making certain ornaments. The accused prepared the ornaments, and being pressed for money pledged them with certain others of his own with a Marwari named Harichand Kavel in Bharbhaya Mohola for Rs. 225. The complainant came to know of it and informed the police who recovered the property from the Marwari. Mr. Kapadia pleaded guilty on behalf of his client and asked the Magistrate to differentiate this case from others in as much as he did not run away with the property. Moreover he was a man worth over Rs. 1500 as was testified by the evidence of the Marwari, witness. It was the intention of the accused to return the ornaments to the complainant when they were all complete. Taking the circumstances into consideration, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY:—A Photographic Society is being formed in Bombay. The object of the Society is to bring together all those who are interested in the science and art of Photography, with a view of improving and extending their knowledge of photography in all its branches, and to provide them with proper facilities for doing so. It is intended to furnish the Society-rooms with photographic apparatus and accessories and with principal Text Books, Standard works, Journals, Annuals and all other desirable literature on Photography and the allied arts for the Library of the Society. A selection of photographs or their copies by the best artists is to be kept at the rooms of the Society to serve as models or guides. Meetings will be held and Lectures delivered by members or invited guests on Photography or the allied arts, and, when possible, with demonstrations and lantern illustrations. Exhibitions will be held for prize competitions for the best photographs, lantern-slides or other artistic or scientific work produced by the members. A Dark-room Assistant will be kept to teach members who are novices or strangers to this art. Till the Society can have its own apparatus, place of meeting and dark-room, Prof. T. K. Gajjar has kindly lent to this Society the use of his Camera, Microscope, Copying and Photo-microscopic Stands, &c., &c, the Hall of his Techno-Chemical Laboratory for lecture, meeting or exhibition purposes, and the Dark-room of the Laboratary for development, enlarging, &c. The Dark-room is ventilated and fully equipped with gas and water-pipes, lead-lined developing table and every arrangement for enlargements and photo-micrographic work. The Dark-room if provided with double doors so that anybody can go out or come in when plates are being charged or developed. Those who wish to become members should send in their applications with Rs. 12 to Mr. Krishnaial Nanabhai, at the Techno-Chemical Laboratory, Girgaum, Bombay.

CORONATION CONCERT, AT BANDORA The members of the Bandora Literary and Social Catholic Association are to be congratulated on the very successful entertainment they gave on Saturday night. The grounds were brilliantly illumined with Washington compressed Incandescent Light and glass buttles, and the huge pandal was prettily decorated with flags and bunting and embowered with evergreen palms. Among the various interesting and agreeable items in the programme, an operatta in one act "His Only Coat" by J. J. Dallas, an Ethiopean scene, "The Great Arrival" and select Minstrel plays, songs and dances were the chief items. "Climbing up the Golden Stairs"; "Never More"; and "Bumpe Ti-Ra-Pa-Ta" by Mr. Napoleon Gonsalves; "Rowdy Dowdy Boys" by Mr. John D. Gonsalves "Honey Suckle and the Bee" by Mr. Banny Almeida, 'He was a Careless Man" by Mr. Anthony Quadros; Parody on "Sweet Maria" by Mr. P. D. 'Souza; and "Him Goey La-di-da," "Hah Hah Hah," and Cu-ri-u-ri-os-ity" by Mr. Alex Rayalau were rendered with great skill, and little wonder they were heartily applauded and encored. The accompaniments on the piano and Violin by Messrs. P. Cresdo and P. D. & J. D. D'Souza were all that could be desired. At the conclusion Mr. R. T. D'Souza addressed the audience, dwelling on the usefulness of the Association in Bandora and the good it was doing especially among the young members, Mr. J. D. D'Almeida J. P. the President of the Association, next thanked the audience for having so kindly responded to the Institute's invitation and said in conclusion that it seemed to him very fitting that on an occasion like the present they should all express loyalty to their Sovereign and sincerely join in the common prayer of all India that his Majesty's reign may be long and prosperous. The St. Paul's Band was in attendance under the baton of Mr. Joseph Amara.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at an adjourned Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and a common jury.

Laheruchand Dayabhai, Sorabjee Dadabhai Bhabha, Rewabai woman, Nemchand Hemchund, Khimjee Mowjee, and Ratanlal Ranglidas stood charged on fourteen different counts with instituting false charge of criminal breach of trust against a Hindu, named Gabruchand Vastachand, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, and forging certain documents and fraudulently using them as genuine, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the several offences. Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown; Mr. Davar, with Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for accused No. 1; Mr. Wadia for No. 2; Mr. Pandit for Nos. 3 and 4; and Mr. Jinnah for Nos. 5 and 6.

Vadilal Oodjumchand examined by Mr. Jardine, said he knew the complainant who was employed in witness's firm. In the samvat year 1957, he was sent to Verawal, from which place letters were received which purported to be in his hand-writing.

Bapuji Gordhan, a goldsmith of Bombay, said in May 1901 he saw Gordhan Gopal at a police chawkee and witness was shortly afterwards arrested under the name of Nanjee Purshotum. He had never used that name. He was arrested on a charge of having cheated in respect of some ornaments. The complainant was also arrested in connection with some charge. The charge was a false one. Before his arrest he did not know the other six accused in present case. Witness said after his arrest, he had conversation with the seventh accused. He refused to agree to certain terms then proposed, and the case against him was afterwards dismissed. He had consulted his uncle in regard to the charge brought against him.

Cross-examined, witness said Gordhan Gopal, in the dispute that had led to witnesses arrest, had taken the side of the latter's father-in-law. He knew the third accused after the present proceedings had commenced. There was no ill will existing between them.

Gabruchand Vastachand, in reply to Mr. Wadia, said no bad feeling existed between him and the third accused.

He had met Bhabha at Palghar railway station, where the accused got into the compartment occupied by witness. The compartment was full of other passengers. Bhabha did not say witness should pay Rs. 5,000 to settle the case, but asked if the notice for Rs. 3,000 had been received. He also said if witness would beg his and Leherchand's pardon and pay their fees he would get witness let off. Witness said he could not agree to that whereupon Bhabha said he would be sent to jail where he would have to pound chunam for many years.

In answer to Mr. Jardine, witness said that after his arrest the charge against him was explained, and he was afterwards taken before the Mamlatdar, when he said he new nothing about the charge of absconding with ornaments. He had never been arrested or in trouble before.

Mr. L. J. E. De Souza, pleader, in reply to Mr. Jardine, said he was instructed by Gabruchand in two cases. The latter mentioned the names of some of the accused and said there had been ill-will between them. The complainant also said that overtures had been made to hush up the case if he paid over a sum of money. At the time the complainant appeared in fear of the accused. Before he filed his information, application was made to the commissioner for the police to take up the case. The case was afterwards sent to the police by the Magistrate.

Mr. Gulabchand Motichand, Solicitor, and two clerks from the B. I. S. N. and Bombay Steam Navigation Companies' offices were next examined, the latter in regard to the sailing of steamers between Verawal and Bombay.

Chuganlal Maganlal, a goldsmith, having given further evidence in regard to the arrest of the complainant and the proceedings taken against him in the lower court, the Sessions were adjourned to this morning.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE KALLIDAS DAISABHAI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE NASARVANJEE MANECKJEE GHASWALLA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE MERVANJEE NASARWANJEE DUBASH.

Mr. Stanhope Bayley, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. His lordship granted the application.

RE GOVINDJEE LALJEE DEVESY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices upon the creditors. His lordship granted one month's extension.

RE CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE S

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1903.

NAVAL REFORM.

A SWEEPING change in the conditions of the British Naval Service will come into operation in July next. The details of that change are set forth in a Memorandum which has been circulated in the Fleet. Its intention is to introduce important changes in the education, status, and the relations to one another of the Executive Engineer and Marine Officers, alterations in recruiting the engine-room complements, and the opening of the commissioned ranks to Warrant officers. By way of preface to his Memorandum, Lord Selborne, whose signature as First Lord of the Admiralty the document bears, states the causes which have rendered re-organisation necessary. The application of steam was the first sign that the old order was changing. The introduction of steam was followed by new types of ships, armour, and guns. The development of machinery and its application to guns and torpedoes, as well as to every part of the ship have made scientific knowledge indispensable to the naval officer. In the old days, as Lord Selborne says, "it sufficed if a naval officer were a seaman. Now he must be a seaman, a gunner, a soldier, an engineer, and a man of science as well. Yet the naval officer proper has so far been ill-prepared in these branches of training. Engineer officers on the other hand have had no early sea training, which has disqualified them for executive duties, and the Marine officers being purely military are unable to take any part in the work of the ship." Hence there has arisen some want of harmony, which it is desirable to remove. How to remove it has been a problem which has perplexed countless naval experts who scarcely believed the telegraphed summaries of the proposed solution could be correct. But details came by the mail. The manner in which the want of harmony is proposed to be removed is by "establishing unity of training and consequently of sentiment." It is believed that the changes resolved upon will bring the Navy "abreast of the scientific, intellectual, and physical progress of the age. All officers for the Executive and Engineer branches of the Navy and for the Royal Marines are hereafter to enter the service as Naval Cadets under exactly the same conditions between the ages of twelve and thirteen, and be so trained as to be able to serve in any of the three branches. They will be educated together until passing as sub-lieutenants at the age of nineteen or twenty.

We can well understand the doubts which exist here and there as to whether the desire is to popularise or democratise the Navy. The scheme is excellent on paper. But whether it will answer or not opinions differ very widely. There is to be one system of supply, one system of entry, and one system of training. At about the age of twenty the sub-lieutenants will be distributed between the three branches of the service which are essential to the fighting efficiency of the fleet, the result aimed at to a certain point being community of knowledge and lifelong community of sentiment, early companionship and community of instruction. Yes, that is of course provided that the lads are of equal social status, but if they are liable to be distributed about the ship in the manner proposed is it likely that the Navy will attract the class of officers who now wear the curl? We believe we are voicing the sentiment of every executive officer when we reply emphatically No! The executive officer and the engineer to-day are not of the same caste. Yet the Admiralty proposes to endeavour to make them so, presumably believing that all which is necessary is to give them the style and title of engineer-lieutenant, engineer-captain, and admiral—not of steam-lieutenant or steam-admiral as has been playfully suggested. When they get that they will agitate for its removal as the surgeon-captains and brigade-surgeon-lieutenant-colonels did, and we may have as great confusion with the former as with the latter. It would perhaps have been better to institute a separate corps of Royal Naval Engineers. For we cannot view with approval the provision in the new scheme that all things being equal—an expression which means much or nothing according to individual interpretation—preference for appointment to cadetships will be given to those boys whose parents or guardians declare for them that they are prepared to enter any one of the three branches of the service at the termination of the probationary period of service afloat. The youth who would be willing would be the brother of the engineer of to-day, not the brother of to-day's executive. The net result we fear will be that the Navy will lose the present stamp of executive officer altogether and the change will not be for the better.

As far as possible the youth of nineteen or twenty will be allowed to choose for himself to which branch of the service he will devote himself, subject to the provision that all alike can be satisfactorily filled. Which means that every one of them will elect to pace the quarter-deck, for who will go down below among the dirt and heat if he may stay on deck? Few love engineering for engineering's sake, that is such engineering as is meant by the supervision of a ship's engines. And the sending of the whole batch to Greenwich for a three months' course of mathematics, navigation, and pilotage, and a six months' course at Portsmouth of gunnery, torpedo, and engineering will be to make the naval-lieutenant a Jack-of-all-trades and master of none. Both batches would have a smattering of many things, and instead of capable executives and capable engineers, it is probable we shall have a poorer class of officers all round. One point, however, is worthy of remembrance which is that no officer will be posted to a branch or service for which he did not volunteer through his parents. Thus although it may be possible to make John Smith an executive officer, it will not be practicable to put John Smythe in the engine-room even though nature intended him for the stoke-hold—and the object of the reformers which should be—if it is not—to get the right man in the right place would be defeated. We were told the other day that the new scheme had given unqualified satisfaction. In the engine-room no doubt it has, and in the warrant officers' quarters. But we doubt if there is that unanimity of sentiment on both sides the ward-room table that the promoters of the scheme would have us believe. The closing sentence of Lord Selborne's prefatory note will be read with tongue in cheek. It asserts that the scheme is framed in pursuance of a definite policy, is planned on clear lines, is designed to deal with the problem as a whole, and is throughout conceived in a spirit of veneration for all that is best and highest in the traditions of the service! Ask a naval officer and he will tell you it is in response to the persistent agitation of the engineers; and ask him further why in this far-reaching and sweeping change the accounts and medical branches are so completely overlooked, and he will tell you it is because they did not agitate. A scheme which does not give these two branches more pronounced recognition cannot be deemed satisfactory, and we trust Parliament will force these defects upon the notice of his Majesty's Government.

AN EXPERIMENT THAT FAILED.

WHEN Professor Koch made his sensational announcement last year that bovine tuberculosis was not communicable to man, other pathologists were amazed, while farmers rejoiced. Eminent men of science had warned us of the dangers of the spread of infection by tuberculous milk and meat, though here and there an expert was to be found who declared that more people had died for want of these things than from their use. The feeling in the medical profession was, however, reflected by Dr. Garnault, the French physician who undertook to submit himself to inoculation with bovine tuberculosis in order to disprove Dr. Koch's theory. If the accuracy of the distinguished German bacteriologist's statement is to be tested by the result of Dr. Garnault's experiment the sequel is a signal victory for Dr. Koch. The man who discovered the bacilli of phthisis and has made a study of the causes of consumption peculiarly his own scoffed at the idea of Dr. Garnault endangering himself or doing more than gain a little notoriety by his experiment. Dr. Garnault believed otherwise and therefore his offer required courage, and the submission to the inoculation amounted to self-sacrifice. But Dr. Koch, so far, appears to have been entirely right. Dr. Garnault inoculated himself six months since and there has been no result. The report on the experiment declares that it is impossible to say what has become of the microbes in Dr. Garnault's organism; but some obtained from the same source as those used in the inoculation were still living and virulent when tried on a guinea pig four months after the doctor's experiment was begun. Whether those with which Dr. Garnault inoculated himself had altogether disappeared or had adapted themselves to their new life the medical men who drew up the report were unable to say. They conclude with the declaration that experiments regarding tuberculosis require much time and patience. Before Dr. Koch reassured us on the subject many people were becoming scared by the extensive perils said to lurk in beef, milk, butter, and cheese, and farmers anxious to avoid spreading disease had in numbers of cases slaughtered herds of cattle suspected of tuberculosis. But if the German scientist has allayed the alarm which was spreading through the agricultural world of Europe he has also strengthened the conviction that the fight against tuberculosis among human beings can only be carried out on well defined lines suggested by the circumstances which produce the disease. In Bombay, as everywhere else, we know that the great mortality from consumption is the result of overcrowding, want of ventilation, and lack of preventive measures, while in many cases the disease is fostered by particular occupations. The remedies are largely in the hands of the authorities and to some degree in those of the people who are, however, yet insufficiently instructed regarding the things which require to be done to check the dread malady.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

THE cost of constructing the Uganda Railway which is now estimated at £5,550,000 has been made the subject of an interesting debate recently in the House of Commons. The main point raised was that the cost of the Uganda Railway compared unfavourably with that of the Beira Railway. The latter line cost £7,500 per mile as compared with the £9,500 of the Uganda Railway. The Beira Railway was, however, a great failure when completed, and it had to be renewed a few years afterwards. For the first 220 miles, which is all that could properly be compared with the Beira Railway, the Uganda line did not cost so much as £7,500 a mile. The difference when they got far from the coast, where materials for expensive viaducts had to be hauled a longer distance, was not fairly comparable. Justice, it has been stated, had not been done to the Government case as against the propositions of contractors, one of which required the Government to guarantee interest and to grant land with mining rights on alternative sections of one square mile along the line. They were an available asset, and the Government would have been worse off if they had given away the advantage of the betterment of these plots of land running along by the side of the railway. Messrs. Pauling and Co., Ltd., in a long letter to the "Times," maintain that in order to make a true comparison between the construction of the Uganda and Beira Railways it is necessary to consider what the position of the Uganda Railway would have been if it had been constructed by private enterprise, and they show that it would have cost on this basis nearer £25,000 per mile than what it has actually cost.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE vital statistics of the city indicate very plainly that we are now in the unhealthiest season of the year. The mortality returns for last week show 1,077 deaths, or 178 more than the number for the same time last year. The plague, now in its seventh cold weather epidemic, is much more virulent than it was at the corresponding date twelve months ago, the deaths totalling 349 against 250. The number of deaths from the disease made a big jump during the past week, the record of the previous seven days having been more than doubled. Added to the plague, small-pox and measles have become serious contributors to the general unhealthiness. Small-pox in virulent epidemic form appears to be favoured by the cold weather just as the plague is in Bombay. The last serious outbreak occurred exactly three years ago, and that the present epidemic is also serious we have the authority of the Health Officer for stating. Last week there were twenty-two deaths from the malady which shows that the type is a particularly fatal one. How many cases there are the returns do not show, but medical men are doubtless having a very harassing time in combating the disease. There were 69 deaths from phthisis and 165 from other diseases of the respiratory organs prevalent at this season of the year. Fevers accounted for 73 deaths, rather fewer than usual, but in other directions there was an increase of mortality which more than compensated for this decline under a single head. The vital statistics do not entirely reflect the health conditions of the city, for there is a general complaint of numerous ailments which are giving doctors a very great deal of work, and for which the season is responsible.

THE Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has received a donation of Rs. 274-2-0 from Mr. Canjee Meghjee.

MR. C. W. CHITTY has been appointed to act as a Judge of the Chief Court for Lower Burmah at Rangoon, for a period of ten months.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

A WELL-KNOWN military man, who could swear better than he could golf, was flattered to find quite a crowd of well-dressed strangers following him around one day. "I hope," he said gallantly, "that I'll play well enough to reward you." "Oh, it isn't that, Major," replied one, "we came out to listen."

THE Committee appointed by the Corporation on the 17th November to consider and report on the Notification issued by the City Improvement Trust in respect of a Street scheme for a new line of street in continuation of Sankli Street in the Byculla Section of E Ward, report that the object of the scheme is to prolong the Sankli Street westward from where it now ends at Ripon Road on to Moreland Road through the vacant lands of the Agripada Estate vested in the Trust. It involves the taking up of only one property bearing Ward No. 4020. The Committee see no objection to the proposed scheme.

THE writer in the "Liverpool Post," who looks out on London once a week from a "Club window," referring to the engagement of Lady Sybil Primrose, remarks that her future mother-in-law, Lady Grant, is a quite unconventional lady and a charming talker. Lady Grant, it seems, greatly dislikes wearing gloves, and even in London rarely puts them on.

THE residence recently acquired in Grosvenor-square by Mr. Pierpont Morgan is one of the older mansions in that aristocratic area. The house, which is not large, faces due south. Mr. Morgan will have as an immediate neighbour Colonel R. Vivian, whose wife was, as Mrs. Marshall Roberts, a well-known figure in New York society circles.

IT is difficult nowadays for Christmas-card designers and makers to produce anything really new either in design or shape, and the distinctive feature of the 1902 cards would seem to be the beauty and skill of their workmanship. The "ice-plating" card, resembling a film of ice with the surface daintily painted, is at least one of the most effective of this season's designs.

THERE is appropriateness in the choice of Lady Stradbroke to christen the new cruiser Suffolk. Her husband is head of the Rous family, long associated with the county of Suffolk, of which he is a Vice-Admiral, Deputy Lieutenant, Justice of the Peace, and County Councillor. Moreover, he lives at Henham Hall, Wangford, Suffolk. The Countess is a soldier's daughter and is thus connected with both services.

BETWEEN herrings and matrimony the connection is not readily to be traced. But for a large section of the population the one affects the other very materially. The extraordinary season which has just ended in the Yarmouth fishing industry is having the natural effect of prosperity, and the number of marriages arranged, Christmas week bear out the old economic rule. It is at this time that the men are paid off on the conclusion of the voyage and after the immense takings of the past season a greater number than usual are able to start housekeeping and to pay the wedding expenses. At Yarmouth this Christmas and at Gorleston fifty or more weddings were celebrated.

SOME extraordinary revelations were made on the police raiding a house at Calais. A number of thefts have taken place at Calais recently, including three from Peninsular and Oriental Express trains, but the police had been unable to discover the culprits. On the denunciation of a concierge, however, they surrounded and searched a house at Rue du Roule, where they found goods resulting from a number of burglaries, and arrested two men who occupied the house. Many dozens of fine wines and spirits, including brands of champagne worth £1 a bottle, were found amongst the plunder. Much of this had been stolen from P. and O. restaurant cars. A quantity of poultry and game was also found on the premises. Dinner was prepared when the police entered, and consisted of poultry and game.

IT is rather curious says 'M. A. P.' that Colonel McCalmont should have followed the precedent set him by his uncle, and instead of distributing his fortune, should have left nearly it all to one nephew. The new heir is more Irish than Colonel McCalmont himself, for he is Irish on both side; his father is from Ulster, his mother comes from the good old family of Clanmorris in the County Galway. This brings him into relationship with the Persse family, who have been the leaders of everything in County Galway for generations, and who, known at one time mainly as Masters of the Fox Hounds, are to-day more familiar to the English and Irish public as the distillers of one of the best of Irish whiskies. Sir Hugh McCalmont, father of the heir, is well-known in the House of Commons; he was a member for many years, and only gave up the appointment to take up the command of the forces at Cork—that command which has prevented him from standing for the Newmarket division of Cambridgeshire. Mr. Albert Brassey is married to the sister of Sir Hugh McCalmont's wife—another daughter of the fourth Lord Clanmorris. Another relative of the family is "Bob" Martin—the famous "Ballyhooley"; and an aunt of his, I believe, was Sir Hugh McCalmont's mother. Finally, Colonel Mahon who relieved Mafeking, belongs to the same well-known stock. The jointure left to the widow of Colonel McCalmont is stated to be £20,000 a year.

THE CONFLICT IN MOROCCO.

BY ION PERDICARIS.

It is an open secret, observes this writer in an all too brief article in the "Asiatic Quarterly," even among the Sultan himself many of his advisers and officials are reported opposed to the policy of reform to which the young Sultan has committed himself. Nor is it rash to assert that the course which most commands the sympathy of Europeans, and especially of English sympathizers, is precisely the policy to which the natives, generally, are most adverse.

Strange as it may seem, the natives are not so absolutely without cause for alarm as might seem on a merely superficial acquaintance with the conditions and circumstances of the case.

To begin with there is the natural jealousy inspired amongst the old Moorish party, both at Court and throughout the country generally, by the rapid rise to favour and power of the young Vizier Si Mehdi El Menebbi, who, it will be remembered, visited England last spring as an Imperial envoy in company with Kaid (now Sir Harry) Maclean. Secondly, there is the disapproval aroused by the extravagant outlay entailed by these missions to London and Berlin, as well as those to Paris and St. Petersburg, to which latter cities Ben Suleiman was sent. Unfortunately, the purchase of the useless toys and innumerable articles of foreign luxury purchased during these ambassadorial expeditions was followed by continuous orders of similar character, by which, as a general rule, only foreign commission agents benefited. Thus, the native merchants of Fez and of Morocco city saw the treasuries of the Government being drained to satisfy tastes and requirements for which they were allowed no opportunity to cater.

It was feared, moreover, that El Menebbi's exclusively English proclivities might provoke the dangerous antagonism of other neighbours less benevolently disposed than England whilst even England herself could not escape the suspecion in the minds of the half savage Arabs, the nomads who rove the plains, or the fiercer Berbers of the hills that her favour might merely precede the advent of forces destined to deprive the Moors of that independence of which they make so poor a use, but for which, strange to say, most of them would be quite willing to lay down their lives. Thus a variety of circumstances have conspired to expose the country to the most serious of all possible dangers—viz., a period of prolonged anarchy; for were Abd-el-Aziz defeated there is no party in the country sufficiently strong or united to organize a durable Government.

Even the disorders which have occurred near Tetuan, and here also at the very gates of Tangier, show what might be expected were the power now exercised by Kaids, Bashas, or Ameers replaced by the consciousness that the troops at the command of these officers could not be depended upon to repel aggression or to maintain order. True, neither foreigners nor their interest suffered during the late disturbances in our neighbourhood; only native officials, or Jewish merchants, or muleteers were seized and tortured, or merely held as hostages against the release of tribesmen imprisoned in the towns owing to their refusal to serve on the Harka or submit to other military requisitions.

Although these so-called insurgents may have suffered serious wrongs at the hands of their too frequently cruel and unscrupulous officials, still though such provocations have been by no means confined to the present moment, yet, during a residence of over thirty years in the country, the writer has never known a single case where the peasantry of the neighbouring villages have dared to lay hands on even the most obnoxious agents of the Basha of their respective districts, much less to seize the offender in the very presence of the Basha himself, as occurred at the village of Ain Asesh, not two hours from Tangier, on November 4. The Basha himself, upon the occasion in question, was obliged to beat a hasty retreat, while his unfortunate Kaid, El Mechuar, was cruelly tortured for forty-eight hours, and his eyes burnt out with branding-irons; nor was he rescued from the hands of his enemies and tormentors until the younger son of the Shereefa of Wezan secured the release of the unfortunate Abd-el-Malak in exchange for the young Shereef's promise that the four tribesmen (whose imprisonment at Tangier had provoked this brutal and savage retaliation) should be released.

The impression caused by such an incident to an observer like myself, to whom both the officials concerned and the perpetrators were alike equally well known, may be imagined. Certainly nothing could more clearly show what might have been expected had the belief entertained at the time by the population of the country about Tangier and Tetuan, to the effect that the Sultan's authority, if not already destroyed, was at least trembling in the balance, proved correct.

The most striking feature of the situation was the unwillingness of the natives to believe that the Sultan's troops had really triumphed over his adversary, though the adversary in question was a man of more than doubtful antecedents, whom no one hereabouts knew even by name, nor had this individual ever been seen by any of their acquaintances, yet such was the dislike to their lawful ruler, who has shown himself in so many ways to be animated by the best and most benevolent intentions, that it was enough for any claimant to raise the standard of revolt, for the subjects of Mulai Abd-el-Aziz to believe not only in the Pretender's improved claim to royal descent, but they also gave implicit credence to the wildest tales, affirming this charlatan's pretensions as a miracle monger of the most preposterous description.

Fortunately, the Sultan has thus far escaped the machinations of his multifarious enemies and evil-wishers, but amongst the unfortunate consequences of the uncertainties of the hour is the economic disturbance which adds another evil element to the situation. Not only has the cost of living increased to a sudden and alarming extent, owing largely to the increased facilities for exportation allowed during the past few decades—for which, however, the present ruler of Morocco is not responsible—but the unsafe condition of the roads now makes it difficult for merchants to forward to the markets of the interior various articles of import upon which the townspeople of the nearer cities have become accustomed to rely. Transport from Tangier to Tetuan by road has risen from half a dollar (Spanish currency, say one and sixpence English) per kilogram to four dollars, while transport to Fez, lately quoted at five dollars per kilogram, has now risen to seventeen dollars.

The fluctuations of Spanish silver further embarrass the merchant's calculation, so that the markets throughout the Sultanate generally are gravely affected. Thus, notwithstanding the absence of any justification, yet these causes for general discontent also affect the loyalty of the tribesmen and the inhabitants of many a town and distant hamlet, to whom the question as to who reigns over them would otherwise be a matter of profound indifference.

None of these reflections, however, should weigh with any true well-wisher of the country against the schemes for reform, towards which the majority of the natives whom one meets seem so ill-disposed.

Morocco must, at any rate, readjust herself both intellectually, morally and materially, or no government will be possible. She cannot now return to condition of fifty or a hundred years ago. Times have changed, and this halting child of the past must march with the rest of us.

The most desirable reform of all—that of the mental adjustment to the new order—seems, however, the most difficult to initiate, as the Ulema—i.e., the law and the priesthood, in whose hands is the education of the youth—are here, even as in more advanced countries, most desperately opposed to all change.

Here, at Tangier itself, there is an all-pervading sense of coming change. With the marked increase both of native born and foreign population, the town is rapidly extending, whilst the ancient thoroughfares, no longer adequate to the traffic, become not only more crowded and more horribly inconvenient, but seem actually to shrink and dwindle, until it becomes a serious problem on a market-day for a pedestrian to reach his destination. Yet there is no authority which can open wider avenues or deal with the accumulating difficulties of sanitation.

(Concluded on page 6).

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

IMPORTATION OF ASIATICS.

SOUTH AFRICAN LOANS.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

Mr. Chamberlain yesterday visited the mines and conferred with the Mining representatives at Johannesburg. Speaking in the Chamber of mines on the labour question he dwelt on the difficulties and disadvantages of importing labour from north of the Zambesi or India and China. He instanced the danger of introducing the sleeping sickness from Uganda. While accepting the introduction of Chinese labour as a possible alternative, Mr Chamberlain raised the question whether a sufficient supply were available.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

The Mining Magrate Albu (sic) states that the War Contribution Loan will be at 4 per cent and underwritten by Rand Companies, and be payable in three annual instalments, begining in 1904. The Imperial Works Loan will be at 3 per cent and raised as needed.

Newspapers unanimously protest against the suggested importation of Chinese labour into the Rand, some condemning the propsal outright and others expressing serious misgivings, urging that recourse to Asiatic labour should be had only as a last resort. The opinion is largely expressed that the mines have not given a more extensive employment of White labour a more conclusive trial.

THE KANO EXPEDITION.

THE FORCE CONCENTRATING,

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The Expedition against the Emir of Kano, which was mentioned on the 1st inst., as to consist of 1,200 men, is concentrating at Zarina, the nearest British station to Kano. It consists of 1,050 seasoned troops, 27 British officers, five 12½-pounders, and seven Maxims, all commanded by Colonel Morland.

THE COAL FAMINE IN AMERICA.

SEIZURE OF FUEL.

GREAT DISTRESS PREVALENT.

The coal famine in America which is partially due to the restriction in the output in the summer owing to the strike and to the delay in resuming work when the strike was over is causing severe distress.

Several towns in Illinois have forcibly seized carloads of coal passing through.

Numerous deaths from freezing are reported.

Congress is now considering urgent Bills granting a rebate on imported coal for a year equal to the import duty.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

The American Congress has passed at a single sitting a Bill for suspending the duty on imported coal for a year.

CHINESE PIRACY IN MANCHURIA.

ACTION BY RUSSIA.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

A Russian flotilla of 25 vessels has been formed to protect the navigation of the Amur and the Usuri against Chinese pirates, and to watch the Manchurian Bank and to effect a speedy mobilization in the event of war.

BURGHER CONTINGENT FOR SOMALILAND.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

The Burgher Contingent for Somaliland is now assembling at Durban.

MACEDONIAN AFFAIRS.

Feriol Pacha, President of the recently appointed Reforms Commission, has been appointed Grand Vizier.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

The Crown Prince of Germany has started for St. Petersburg on a visit to the Tsar.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A CONVICT

DISMISSAL OF THE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 15.

Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, has discharged the convict Ulett who was prosecuted by Captain Laing, Superintendent of Yerrowda Gaol, for bringing an accusation against Mr. Just Deputy Jailor. On the case being called up the Magistrate said that he discharged accused under Section 253 of the Criminal Procedure code.

THE EX DUS FROM DELHI.

MADRAS, JANUARY 15

His Excellency Lord Ampthill, Lady Ampthill, and staff and the Government House party arrived in Madras from Delhi by special train at 9-15 yesterday evening. The arrival was private. The usual salute was fired to-day. The special train bringing his Excellency's guests arrived at 6-20 this morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Second-Lieutenant John Humphrey, Sind Volunteer Rifles, is gazetted Lieutenant vice Pringle, resigned.

The retirement of Lord Currie from the "Corps Diplomatique" leaves a correspondent to draw attention to the unique position occupied by ambassadors. It is the privilege of an ambassador to ask for an audience at any time of the monarch to whom he is accredited, to be received in a room with folding-doors "both halves being open," and to turn his back on Royalty after making a third bow.

For the first time in its history the United States is about to place the head of a woman on its postage. It is an eight cent stamp, and has the portrait of Martha Washington. The new four cent stamp will have the head of General Grant, and the five cent stamp that of the revered Lincoln.

THE VICEROY'S CENTURY BALL.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

The day of Lord Curzon's Century Ball here on the 26th instant is notified as a public holiday in Calcutta, and will be the occasion of illuminations and fireworks in honour of the Coronation therein resembling the day of Marquis Wellesley's ball of a hundred years ago which saw Calcutta similarly illuminated in honour of the Peace of Amiens.

JUBILEE OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Viceroy attends the dinner in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce here on the 12th proximo.

CRICKET.

AUTHENTICS vs. NORTHERN PANJAB.

This match was begun at Rawalpindi to-day The Authentics played the same team that defeated Peshawar except that Ridley took the place of Simpson-Haywad, who is suffering from a bruised hand. Key as usual won the toss and the Authentics ran up the large total of 360. Hornby was top scorer with a magnificent 143. It was one of the best innings that have been played during the present tour. He is in tremendous form at present, and in his last five innings he has made 554 runs and has been not out once. Key and Chinnery both played well for their runs. Towards the end the athletes forced the game so as to give their opponents some batting in the fading light. The fielding of the home team was poor. Hollins was missed no fewer than seven times during his short stay. Towards the end however, it improved, and Heath caught two excellent catches in the country, the one which dismissed Kershaw being the finest which has been seen on the Pindi ground for some time. The Northern Punjab had three-quarters of an hour batting and fared disastrously. The light certainly was not good, but it was dull and cold all the day. Williams bowled splendidly, and at the end seven were out for 25 runs. Scores :—

AUTHENTICS.

FIRST INNINGS.

Hornby, c Humphrey, b Lannowe	143
Williams, b Lancaster	11
Hollins, c and b Lannowe	28
Chinnery, c Macdonald, b Lancaster	44
Raphael, c Lannowe	19
Key, c Heath, b Champain	63
Tomkinson, c Macdonald, b Champain	12
Hemlam, c Heath, b Humphreys	10
Kershaw, c Heath, b Humphreys	9
Ridley, c Humphreys, b Champain	1
Powys-Keck, not out	8
Extras	12
Total	360

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

NORTHERN PUNJAB.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lannowe	25	2	110	3
Lancaster	16	0	94	2
Champain	16	1	70	3
Ellis	8	0	49	0
Humphreys	5·4	0	35	2

NORTHERN PUNJAB.

FIRST INNINGS.

Heath, b Powys-Keck	0
Neile, c and b Williams	4
C & Champain, c Hornby, b Williams	7
Lannowe, c Hornby	2
Slater, b Williams	3
Macdonald, b Williams	0
Leshbury, b Williams	1
Extras	8
Total for seven wickets	25

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

LORD KITCHENER'S COMMENTS.

LORD KITCHENER has issued the following comments on the second phase of the Manœuvres :—The Director considers that the criticisms of the Chief Umpire, the Inspector-General of Artillery and the Adjutant-General, are well founded, and should be studied by the troops. He remarks that in the second phase of the Manœuvres an improvement in many respects on the earlier operations was shown, but that this was mostly due to the fact that the nature of the ground over which the troops were working was more open and better suited to the purpose, and it appeared to him that there was a considerable lack of enterprise on the part of Commanders in not taking every advantage of the opportunities to avoid direct frontal attack by wide turning movements. This defect was also noticeable in the earlier operations, but was not remarked upon, as the arrangements for supply and transport undoubtedly tied the hands of Commanders, and it was hoped that when these difficulties were not so great as was the case in the second phase—more originality and initiative would have been shown in the disposition of the troops on both sides. Many good opportunities for effectively using Cavalry were lost, the tactical handling of the Infantry in some cases showed that the Brigadier-Generals hardly relised the advantages they could have gained by a thorough appreciation of the situation, and that the initiative of Battalion Company Commanders was still too much restricted, thus preventing units from taking advantage of opportunities on the personal responsibility of their Commanders. The Director of the Manœuvres was much pleased with the zeal displayed by all ranks, and wishes to express his appreciation of the assistance he received from the umpires, who had many difficulties to contend with.

THE EGYPTIAN HALL IN BOMBAY.

Alva the Great, who is performing at the Novelty Theatre, has joined his forces to those of Professor Grossi and Madame Roux who have just arrived in Bombay. The combined company will appear on Saturday night. Professor Grossi is a genuine clairvoyant who gives remarkable exhibitions of thought reading. He has appeared before the King of Italy and the President of Mexico, and has travelled through Mexico, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain, giving his performance. He is anxious that the medical profession should investigate his feats. He is accompanied by Madame Roux who will appear in several up-to-date illusions. Alva will give his own entertainment of ventriloquism and spirit materialisation, and the whole performance is one of marvellous magic and mystery. The stay of the company in Bombay will only be brief, but the arrangements include a matinee performance next Wednesday.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JANUARY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA,—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. the 15th January 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Irby	13	7	35 a.m.	29	15
Tran	15	2	12 p.m.		21
S	15	2	20 p.m.		21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., on the 15th January, 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
Peshawar	1	55	0	3
Karachi	0	45	0	1
Madras	0	11	0	3

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

GOOD EFFECT OF SPEECHES.

COLOMBO, JANUARY 15.

The Australian papers just to hand contain the following telegrams—The grasp of details rhown by Mr, Chamberlain in discussing the situation in South Africa, and the impressive fpeeches delivered since his arrival, have taken the people of Natal by storm.

While Mr. Chamberlain attended a banquet tendered to him at Durban, 3,000 people people outside the building clamoured for a speech, and he delivered an address in the open air'

Great Britain, Mr. Chamberlain said, recognised her responsibilities to her over sea kinsmen, and was willing and ready to cherish them while they were children, but expecten them, when they reached manhood, to help themselves,

The closing remark of Mr. Chamberlain, "the foundations of our grand Empire must be based on mutuol help," was greeted with frantic applause at present joining in signing the National Anthem.

The Boers of Utrechet and Vryheld astounded Mr, chamberlain by asking for £1 350,000 as compensation for war losses. He told them it war impossible to recoup evepything.

The Mayor af Ladysmith presented Mrs, Chamberlain with a souvenir of the memorable seige, It is a burst shell shaped like a man's head

The Times' correspondent at Ladysmith states that Mr. Chambeilain announsement that all military recipts will be recognised, will have an enormous effect on the immediate situation: as a repudiation of some receipts caused extereme dissatisfactioo.

AMNESTY FOR THE REBELS.

APPEAL BY SCHALK BURGER.

Mr, Schalk Burger. in a lettor addressed to "Onsland" the Bond orgau at Capetown, appeal to Government to grant an amnesty to the rebels, thus enabling all to forgive and forget, and urges the Africanders to cling tenaciously to the Dutch language, religion and morals to avoid narrow mindedness and to remain loyal while righteonsness reigns and while the Airikanders receive their rightful portion.

According to the London Standard, the loyalists are leaving Burgaersdord. in North Cape Colony. where the Dutch are particularly aggressive.

The latter are urging the institution of a boycott against Mr Chamberlainr

THE VENEZUELAN IMBROGLIO.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

CASTRO'S BOAST.

The European Powers whose claims in respect to Venezuela have been referred to the arbitration of the Hague International Tribunal, are preparing a protocol, defeating the points to be submitted.

The United States newspaper insist that the European Powers shall recognise the principles of the Monroe doctrine and the hegemony of all the States of the Amerscan continent.

Severe fighting is going on between the rebels and the Venezuelan Government. The troops of the revolutionists have retained their positions.

President Castro. interrogated regarding the decision to submit the Venezuelan dispute to the arbitration of the Hague Tribnnal laughed triumphantly and declared "the Powers have yielded to me."

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

ATTACKS ON BRITISH TRADE.

The influence of Russia in Persia is being steadily extended, and an arrangemeet has been made by the Russian bank with the Tohran authorities, which will it is expected interfere seriously with British trade. The concession will have the effect of stopping the importation of British goods into the province of Azabaizan and Northern Persia.

UNITED STATES FINANCES,

A FULL TREASURY.

The United States finances are in a prosperous state. It is notified that the Treasurer of the States holds gold amounting to £123,000,000 in the Treasury.

THE HUMBERT CASE.

A VICTIM DECLINES TO PROSECUTE.

The members of the Humbert family, arrested at Madrid on charges arising out of the immense frauds perpetrated in Paris, have been brought to the French capital and placed in a conciergerie.

A wealthy resident of Dunkirk, who lent Madam Humber half a million sterling announces that he has no intention of prosecuting the lady, and extenuates the frauds of the Humbert family by declaring money-lenders compelled Madame to borrow from them continually.

MR. PHIPPS' GIFT.

A TRUSTEE APPOINTED.

Telegrams to the Australian papers, dated London, January 5th, state that Sirr J. Fitzpatrick, author of "The Transvaal from Within," has been appointed trustee of Mr. Phipps' gift.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Senator Elkins is publicly urging America to build fifty battleships, "since a collision with Germany is inevitable." Other senators hold that if America claims the sovereignty of a strip of Colombian territory to safeguard the Isthmian Canal, Germany will insist on a reference to the Hague Tribunal. The "Times" New York corresponden says that the Kaiser has made four attempts—all failures—to inflame America against Britain, and the result is that Anglo-American relations are closer than ever. It is added that England's participation in the Venezuela quarrel saved Germany from receiving an American remonstrance.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

INTRIGUE AGAINST BRITAIN.

Dr. Morrison publishes a sensational exposure of a German intrigue in China for the purpose of handicapping Britain in the Yangtse, and adds that Germany deceived France in order to secure French help to deceive England.

LORD ROBERTS TO VISIT AMERICA.

Lord Roberts goes to America in September as the guest of the Honourable Artillery Company.

THE AMERICAN STEEL TRUST.

A PROFIT SHARING SCHEME.

The American Steel Trust is offering facilities to 168,000 employes to acquire shares and has also decided to give the profits of over 16 millions sterling to be divided among the employes.

The New York banks have similarly agreed to divide one million among their employes.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

REGENCY OF THE DOWAGER-EMPRESS.

General Tung Fu-hsiang—according to a Shanghai correspondent—is only waiting the signal to march on Peking, accompanied by Prince Tuan and 50,000 Mongolians, to uphold the regency of the Dowager-Empress.

BOERS FOR SOMALILAND.

General Lyttleton recruited the Boers for Somaliland.

THE KING OF SAXONY.

The King of Saxony is dying, hence the divorce proceedings being hurried forward.

ARCHDUKE LEOPOLD IN DISGRACE.

DEPRIVED OF HIS DECORATIONS.

The Emperor of Austria has deprived the Archduke Leopold of his decorations, and has also ordered his exclusion from the Army.

SIDE LIGHTS AT DELHI.

IN THE PRESS CAMP.

JOURNALISTS are almost proverbially modest; unless they happen to be ladies or C. I. E's. The lady journalist on the war path can do things which the mere male blushes to contemplate; while the C. I. E. rapidly developes into the superior person. With these exceptions the journalist is a modest creature whose highest ambition is to cover his head with a sack and retire into the depths of obscurity. Probably for that reason the Press Camp at Delhi was the most interesting corner of the Durbar city. It was certainly the busiest; and if it was not picturesque there was a charm about it that drew a great many visitors, from the Viceroy downwards. It was here that the history of the Durbar was written and flashed to all the corners of the world with the utmost speed that telegraph wires blocked with word pictures would permit. Some of those word pictures are still on the way. Despatched many days since from Delhi they seem to have wandered off the wires into space and are surging round the globe waiting till some properly attuned Marconi apparatus picks them up. By this means, it may be, the story of the great Durbar will be handed down the ages, will go ringing down the grooves of time to startle the conductors of the journals of the future, at two o'clock some fine morning with news from a special correspondent whose hand and brain have been dust for five thousand years. The sensation of a great archæological find in historic ruins will be nothing compared to that made by the newspaper which shall announce "The Delhi Durbar Five Thousand Years Ago. Graphic Description. By Our Special Correspondent." When Lord Curzon visited the Press Camp he made anxious inquiries about the way in which the Telegraph Department was working. Apparently he had misgivings inspired by the state of affairs in the Post Office. But the Pressmen answered him that all seemed well. Unhappily they did not know the truth. Nor did they imagine the distinction that is yet to come to some of their number when the maelstrom of space has given up the remnants of the messages which are now whirling in the abyss.

While the Viceroy made the history it was in the camp of the journalists that it was recorded by pen and pencil. And it was done without fuss and flurry, albeit it was no leisurely record but a work in which the most facile pens were required to compete against each other and the gentleman with the forelock and the scythe. Most of the men engaged on the work had seen varied scenes, had pourtrayed pageants, depicted battles, and shared campaigns in every quarter of the globe. Yet the Durbar exacted more from them, and made greater calls on their powers than any previous experience crowded into a similar period. There was the rush of events, the vast wealth of colour, each pageant a chromatic panorama that exposed the poverty and dullness of language for descriptive purposes. It was not one but two London journalists, who had witnessed Coronations and one of whom had travelled far and wide throughout the East, who at a rehearsal of one Durbar pageant lifted their hands and cried out in despair of their task. An artist who had gone through the war complained that the Durbar was worse than a campaign. In war, he said, you have a big battle and then nothing for weeks. But here———; and the rest was a gesture significant of a wealth of detail and a confusion of incident hopeless to deal with. The journalists' task was the harder because of the pressure under which it was performed. Yet the work was done and on the whole done well in spite of a little loss of balance in the pursuit of strange metaphor and glowing phrase to fix the beauties and the splendour of the ceremonials.

What sort of men were they upon whose records an empire relied for faithful pictures of the world moving spectacles at Delhi? Taken altogether they were not an unhandsome crowd. There is a legend that clever people are not good looking; but apparently it does not apply to artists and journalists. The doyen of the artists in the Camp, Mr. Melton Prior wears well in spite of his vanishing hair, and Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Jacomb Hood, the artists of "Black and White," and the "Graphic" are good looking enough to draw their own portraits. The cheery face of Mr. Raven-Hill belies the aphorism that the humorist is a sad dog. Perhaps the accepted belief that the funny man is a gloomy looking person applies only to writers and not to artists, for no more genial figure could be conceived than that of the brilliant artist of "Punch" and the "Pall Mall Magazine." With spectacles instead of pincenez and a shade more breadth in the region of his waist coat Mr. Raven Hill might be mistaken for Mr. Pickwick. The young and fair haired Williams with the dulcet voice, who went through the Boer war faring like a Tommy draws as angelically, one has no doubt, as he talks. Then there was the interesting Methodist padre, who after serving as Chaplain and Correspondent with the Australians in South Africa, came to describe the Durbar for the Commonwealth people:—a broad-minded padre with a thirst for information strange and curious, and with an eclectic taste in food and drink born of the hardships of the veld where you learn to appreciate all that a wise Providence sends, from "billy" tea to shag tobacco. The angelic artist and the Chaplain Correspondent were alike in their peans in praise of black shag and its value in a campaign. The clergyman had achieved a taste for this fat weed of Lethe's wharf in the manner of the Gentle Elia who cultivated a taste for villainous black pipes as other men pursue ambition.

Of the journalists pure and simple there was the distinguished foreign editor of the "Times," Mr. V. Chercl, middle aged, hale and fresh looking after his journey through Persia, and re-visiting India after eighteen years. In the interval he had traversed the greater part of the Far and Middle East. There was the representative of the spacious "Daily Telegraph" who poured himself forth as if inspired by the constant need of filling vast areas of space in feverish haste. He was the marvel of a camp where there was no absence of interesting talk, and where the interchange of ideas was probably more brilliant and valuable than in any other of the camps where notable people gathered. As a foil and contrast to this representative of the journalism which worships Great Space there was the man from the up-to-date London ha'penny paper, as pert as the organ he represented, a gentleman who delivered commonplaces as if they were epigrams worthy of Solomon and generally wore an air of superior wisdom the like of which was never yet on land or sea. There was another journalist who bravely strove to emulate this inimitable being, but, of course, fell painfully short of success. The front of Jove does not lend itself to adaptation while there remains always the consciousness that he is Jove and not a Mercury brimful of up-to-date smartness Anglo-India was represented for the most part by the younger band, dignified by the Professor and the Sheriff. The latter was a picturesque figure who, when he wore his habiliments of woe looked as if he had missed his era. The right management of an eye-glass seems to belong to the period of clouded canes and knee breeches; and it is but truth to say that the Sheriff looked his part and reflected glory on the camp. For the rest Anglo-India if it could not claim the distinction of the veterans had youth and energy and a measure of experience culled from the four points of the compass. The Mere Boy could tell tales of China and stories of camps while the Middle Aged Youth seemed to have been in every part of the habitable globe from Wigan to Aden and Calcutta to Calgoorlie. His stories seemed to have been fired by Adsn, and his narrative of personal experiences combined the art of Munchausen with the skill of De Rougemont. He is known in India as the consummate journalist.

There were ladies in the camp too, and foremost among these was the talented authoress of "His Honour and a Lady" and a number of other equally clever books. Miss Dorothy Menpes, the clever daughter of a clever artist, whose picture books of many lands have become famous, was one of the charming as well as interesting personalities of the Camp. And then there was the Lady Journalist qua Lady Journalist. She was Colonial and the combination of Colonial independence and journalistic instinct had sensational results. She astonished nervous political officers by usurping the privileges of a Royal Duchess; and on one occasion held a reception in the wake of royalty until a crowd of minor notabilities were not quite sure which was the Royal personage. There was, however, another lady journalist of a type not colonial, from whose gifted hand will come, one imagines, the opening chapter of a romance of fact dealing with the Durbar, in the pages of a popular magazine.

If there was a great deal of hard work in the Press Camp there was also a great deal of good fellowship and camaraderie. When the day's rush was over there was a pleasant and cordial atmosphere in the Press Mess Tent where others, besides the busy historians, found relief from the turmoil of the Durbar. The talk was always interesting, for among a handful of men and women, trained observers gathered from every part of the globe, there could be no lack of congenial topics. Writing people are frequently not good talkers, but when you strike a man's pet subject even the most modest of journalists will emit some sparks. The extent and variety of the experienced pressmen's knowledge was never more wonderfully exemplified than in that camp where conversation would pass by strange gradations from the influence of "billy" tea on the Boer War to the maze of Oriental philosophy sandwiched with the eternal query of "What are Keats"?

The Press, as the American Showman philosopher told us, is the Archimedean lever of the world, but it is also the parent of rumour and is, therefore, the father of fable. What the Pressman can do in the matter of fable when he is trying only the consumate Journalist knows. But it was a matter of remark that the lying Jade was strangely absent from the Camp; which is proof of the respectability of the gathering. Only one serious attempt at fable is recorded. An emotional public at home clamoured for sentimental fare over which to rave. It was given to them in the shape of a pretty story about a blind mutiny veteran, the Viceroy, and the Durbar. In the story books of the future it will be recorded that on receiving an old blind mutiny veteran who had fought at Delhi, the Viceroy sympathetically observed "It is a pity you could not see the Durbar." Whereupon the blind old veteran of the mutiny will be made to answer proudly "But I felt it, Sir" It is a very touching story, but it did not happen quite that way. The old blind man was a Baluchi and not a mutiny veteran and as he could not speak English it is doubtful if his reply was anything like that which has been put into his mouth by the writers of fables for the people. Still the ground work is probably quite a legitimate basis for a pretty story which has more foundation than most historical tales of a similar order.

No account of the Press Camp would be complete which did not make mention of the admirable arrangements for the comfort of the guests. Besides the excellence of the accommodation and the catering, the Pressmen were given the services of an officer whose courtesy and unruffled temper in the most harassing circumstances were the wonder of the Camp. The souvenir which was presented to Mr. O. V. Bosanquet on Saturday night was a very sincere acknowledgment of the obligations every member of the Camp owed to him. The only objection one heard against the gift was from a lady who asked if the Durbar had entirely consumed the brains of the men that nothing better than silver bowl could be thought of as a suitable present.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

Probably the last of the transports in connection with the Somaliland Field Force, sailed yesterday from Bombay for Aden conveying on board the Abbottabad Mountain Battery. The Battery, it is said, goes to Aden as part of the escort of Colonel Wahab's Commission now on demarkation duty. It will, however, be available for the Field if urgently required. The transport Surada which sailed yesterday was specially fitted up by the Dockyard authorities for conveying the Battery and mules. The Battery was railed down to Bombay from Deolali in two special troop trains, arriving at the Prince's Dock jetty shed at 7 and 7-35 a. m., respectively. The men were immediately detrained as the trains arrived, and were detailed for duty in unloading the kit and baggage. The work of transport the animals on board and shipping the baggage and kit was expeditiously carried out by the Port Trust authorities, under the supervision of Mr. John Hand, Dock Superintendent, and Messrs. Walker and Pinsent, Deputy Dock Masters. By ten o'clock everything was completed without a hitch, Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N., Director, Royal Indian Marine, visited the Dock and Commander Elderton, R. I. M., was also present to supervise the arrangements. Major W. J. McWhinnie, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, assisted by Major Houison-Cranford, D.A.A.G., and Captain Nash were also present to superintend the embarkation. The troops were medically examined prior to their marching on board by the Health Officer of the Port. The Surada which is under the command of Captain Neilson, conveyed the following troops on board:—Four British officers, three native officers, 325 non-commissioned officers and men, 101 public and 18 private followers, 5 chargers, 265 mules, 5 ponies, 3 boxes ammunition, 6 guns, and 108 shells, Abbottabad Mountain Battery; 2 men and 8 followers, Aden troop; 26 Government horses; and 1 Staff Sergeant, 1 clerk, and 1 follower, Supply and Transport Department. The names of the officers are:—Captain E. E. Ellman, and Lieutenants Marindin, Burke, and Underhill, Abbottabad Mountain Battery.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE services of the Honourable Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, K.C.I.E., M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The Honourable Mr. Badrudin Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is appointed to act as Chief Justice of the High Court during the absence of the Honourable Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins on deputation.

Mr. M. H. Starling, B.A., LL.B. (Lon.), Barrister at-Law is appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court of Bombay, vice the Honourable Mr. Badrudin Tyabji.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. O'Donnell, B.A. (Oxon.), Political Agent, Fourth Grade, is appointed on relief, to be a member of the Border Court convened for the disposal of certain cases pending between certain Native States in the Bombay Presidency and certain Native States in the Rajputana Agency.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S., acts as Political Agent, Bhor during the absence of Mr. E. L. Cappel, C. I. E., I. C. S.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed a second class Magistrate in that district.

Mr. J. A. Guider, First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, is granted furlough from the 24th December 1902 up to the 9th May 1903, four months of which will be on full pay.

Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on 15th December.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S., acts as Collector of Poona, and becomes Member and President of the Local Board established for the Poona District, during the absence of Mr. E. L. Cappel, C. I. E., I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I. C. S., is appointed First Assistant vice Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S.

Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I. C. S., becomes Second Assistant vice Mr. Crump, I. C. S., promoted.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. CEYLON.

THE Ceylon Government Light Service steamer Ceylon, Commander A. Channer, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on the 9th instant and called at Minicoi. She came in here for the usual repairs.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE ARREST OF THE HUMBERTS.

A PROBLEM PLAY AT THE FRANCAIS.

A DOCUMENT THAT LED TO WAR.

PARIS, DECEMBER 26.

THE journals continue to speak of nothing but the Humbert affair, and the details of the arrest and of the manner of their living in Madrid fill column after column. It is quite certain that no time will be lost in bringing the prisoners here for trial. One of the most interesting of the stories told of the adventuress and her relations comes from the lips of an old man in Toulouse, who knew the beginnings of Therese. He, indeed, was the first victim of her financial shrewdness. The family were in the direst distress, and lived by expedients. Therese, an ill-dressed and plain-featured child, with very little education, was gifted with remarkable powers of invention. Her first loan was negotiated on the strength of getting her aunt to pay a debt owing by her (Therese's) grandfather to the old Toulousain. The creditor never got the money, but Therese continued to obtain sums by representing the difficulties of arguing her victim's case before her aunt. When that source of supply failed, she discovered others—one was an aunt who had left her property somewhere in Holland. Therese had a way of demanding money advances with the utmost air of innocence. At this time she married Frederic Humbert, the son of Gustave Humbert, the Garde des Sceaux in the Ministry of the day. A fact that has only just been brought out is that Gustave Humbert himself married a Mlle. Daurignac, and a sister, indeed, of the mother of Therese. It was, therefore, with this lady that Therese stayed and with whose name she conjured when she wished to wise a little money. Frederic Humbert and his wife were, consequently cousins. This certainly explains how such a marriage came to be. Until the day of their departure for Paris, when they were lost to the sight of their townspeople, Frederic and Therese Humbert appear to have lived in the greatest straits, and to have only extricated themselves therefrom by frequent recourse to loans. This informant says that Romain Daurignac was the ablest of the family. He thinks that Therese was capable herself or organizing small frauds, but not a swindle of so gigantic a character as that for which she is to be tried, without the inspiration of some one else. It is indeed, impossible to suppose that this comparatively uneducated woman would have been able to take advantage of all the subtleties of the Code in the way she did, in order to prolong her litigation, unless she had behind her some one of a considerable talent and experience in the art of keeping creditors quiet.

That enterprising journalist, M. Mouthon, who carried on in the "Matin" last May the campaign against the Humberts, has been sent to Madrid by that paper, to attempt to interview Madame Humbert. Less favoured than other French correspondents he was unable to see the heiress to the Crawford millions. Nevertheless, he sends an account of an interview with her (at second-hand, through the governor of the prison) which is one of the most tell tale and dramatic of the thrilling dispatches that have come from Madrid this week. Answering M. Mouthon's request to see the prisoner, the governor of the Carcel Modelo, Senor Amor, said that Madame Humbert's leave must first be obtained. M. Mouthon admitted this was reasonable. He asked the governor to tell Madame Humbert that he would not bore her—that, in fact he would ask her but one question: "What have you done with the brothers Crawford?" Ten minutes later Senor Amor returned, smiling (and shaking his head. "It is no use," he said. "I have just witnessed a dramatic scene. Your name wrought a curious impression. Somewhat that of Beelzebub tumbling suddenly in the midst of an assembly of archangels. Madame threw her arms forward, wrung her hands, and addressed to me piteous entreaties." The governor reported the conversation as follow: "In the name of the Lord God, Who will judge us all some day," said Madame Humbert, "spare me this bitterness. Don't do that! Have pity on us!" "But you risk nothing," said Senor Amor. "He will simply ask you a question about the Crawford millions and the American brothers."

"No! no! no! Never! never!! That man is the cause of all our misfortunes. He has morally killed us. If he comes here in this hour of grief it is simply to gloat over our shame. Have pity on us!" Madame Humbert dropped on her knees, her breast heaving with convulsive hiccoughs, and the governor really thought she was falling in a fit. He promised M. Mouthon would not be let in. She rose, and, shaking his hands, thanked him with many profusions of gratitude. Senor Amor, after a brief silence, remarked to the "Matin" correspondent: "I have seen her many times in the last three days. But this is the first time I have seen tears in her eyes"; and he concluded: "Madame Humbert is a wonderful woman. She is all intellectuality, and no heart."

Madame Humbert the next day has so far relented towards the "Matin" that she has promised its enterprising correspondent, M. Mouthon, an interview as soon as she is back in Paris. This promise was made to the prison director, who pleaded in the French journalist's favour, and represented that "M. Mouthon was not a bad sort after all, and he would certainly give an impartial statement of any arguments Madame Humbert might allege in her defence." An interview in Paris—this was all very fine, thought M. Mouthon, only, as he put but slender trust in this promissory note of Madame Humbert, he begged her to make some statement "at once" for publication. She assented, and sent through the prison governor what is, I take it practically, the case for the defence. It is the time honoured plea of the defaulting bank cashier, who pleads that he merely borrowed the money for Epsom or Newmarket, and intended to replace it in the till after he had won; but, unfortunately, he was swindled by the bookmaker who booked the odds, and on the latter, therefore, the whole blame for his misfortune rests. Madame Humbert says: "I am touched at finding that M. Mouthon, whom I believed to be my most relentless enemy, is not disposed to trample upon a fallen adversary. As soon as I am able I will send for him, and will tell him my whole history, and, since he is fond of document, I will try to supply him with some (this is evidently a veiled blackmailing threat). The public, which is now dragging me in the mire, will see I am not the thief it supposes. I was simply an over-enterprising and over-audacious woman. I undertook a task beyond my power. I committed a mistake of judgment at the outset in believing that by judicious investments in land and insurances of borrowed capital I could extricate myself from temporary financial difficulties. The public will acknowledge that I was the victim of circumstances, and that I have been ruined and undone by a gang of dirty ususs. I will prove to the world that I never thought I was committing any dishonesty, and that all my legal advisers knew my real position and shared my conviction that my efforts and my financial experiments were perfectly honest." It will be interesting to hear Maitre du Buit's commentary on this "audacious" defence. He was, until the Humbert bubble burst, a sort of Sir Charles Russell of the French bar, and, though he erred grievously, he is a transparently honest man. This attempt to make him out a scoundrel is hardly likely to be of his taste.

The political aspects of this new affair certainly afford an interesting and curious field for study. When Mr. Gauthier brought forward his interpellation in the Chamber, he used these significant words:—"The Humberts will be caught the day the former President du Conseil (M. Waldeck-Rousseau) thinks it the moment for his return to power." Now the coincidence is that the former Premier finds himself in Paris at this very moment, after his travels in Greece. It may be merely a coincidence and nothing more, but it is hardly singular that it should have been remarked by that astute and "intransigeant" politician, M. Henri Rochefort. "Le coup est bien combine" was his re-

mark when he heard the news which set all Paris talking and gesticulating yesterday afternoon. It was during the elections for the Chamber that the Humberts fled into Spain—on May 9, in fact; it is on the eve of the senatorial elections that they are brought back, and at a moment, indeed, when the Government is in need of a little public credit for disinterested justice. Now, as to the position of the Humberts. Will they speak in the sense in which "parler" is employed in this connection: will they make sensational disclosures? Personally, I do not think so. One often hears of these things in France before a trial, but they rarely materialize. Boulaine talked in this stain, but in the prisoner's dock his revelations came to nothing. It will probably be so in this case, though that faithful barometer of public impressions the Bourse was adversely affected, the men of money evidently looking to some shaking of public confidence. Can they be severely punished, under the French Law? One is inclined to debt it. The affair of the insurance society that they started, which was to provide a perpetual source of supply for Mme Humbert, from the pockets of small investors, has been liquidated by the action of a Paris notary, who has paid up all, or nearly all, the claims. There remain, then, the private loans arranged by Mme. Humbert with certain wealthy persons. Are these transactions of such a nature that they are protected and recoverable under the law? That is an important question that the future must decide. Nevertheless, the huge manipulations of Therese and of her brother, Romain Daurignac, have so stirred the popular imagination, have inspired the rhymester, have supplied the "book" to the pantomime-writers and, in short, have so whittled away public esteem for the judicature and its servants of the Investigation Department that I can well believe M. Valle and his staff of coadjutors in the Place Vendome have spent a very contented and self satisfied Sunday afternoon.

One had to rub one's eyes to be quite sure it was not the late lamented Guy de Maupassant who had writen the clever and fascinating play, which was produced for the first time on Monday night at the Comedie Francaise. Its title is "L'Autre Danger," and its author M. Maurice Donnay Now M. Donnay does not write for young girls, and consequently this piece represents the National Theatre in its most unbending mood. That brings me to say that a certain and most respectable class of the public, which counts to take its daughters every time it goes to the house of Moliere, has a legitimate grievance against the new system, which admits plays on this classic stage which are very modern and deeply psychological. The father, who booked seats for his family to see "The Marquis de Priola," for instance, under the impression that the adventures of the said Marquis were a fit subject for young ladies' ears, would receive a rude blow to his implicit confidence in the Theatre Francais when the first act showed him the roue in his true colours. I turn aside from a description of the latest comedy to make these remarks because I know a section of the public, at all events, fails to see why M. Claretie and his fellow directors should make a subventioned play house, supposed to be devoted to the great dramatists a sort of rival to the Theatre Antoine, or at least to the Vaudevile. The story of "L'Autre Danger" is, thoroughly Maupassant. Mme. Jadain during the lifetime of her very uninteresting and decoration hunting husband, is loved by, and loves in return, Etienne, a young man of parts. But the lady absorbed in her infatuation, does not observe that her own daughter, Madeleine a charming young girl in her teens, is also in love with Etienne, and Etienne, who treats her as a mere child, is unaware of it too. The crisis is reached when Madeleine at her "coming out" ball, over hears her neighbours discussing the character of her mother and linking her name disagreeably with that of her own hero. She is seized with a sudden fainting fit and is supported from the room. She is prostrated by the anguish of her feelings, and her mother, anxious to find the caused of this strange attack, administers a sleeping drug, during which she steals her daughter's confession book. The girl, furious when she discovers the theft, descends, and has a tearful scene with her mother, who naturally, in such circumstances, assures her child of the ordinary character of her friendship for Etienne. The real strength of the play lies in the following scene, in which the mother insists with Etienne that they must break off the "liaison," and plainly tells him he must marry her daughter. Etienne recoils from a proposition so shocking to the sentiment, protests that he does not love the daughter, but is forced to admit some cooling in his sentiment towards the mother. Madeleine is sent for by the mother, and with tear-stained face approaches Etienne, who is overcome by the torture of his position. He tells the young girl that he is going away; she, weakened by her illness, threatens a deathly swoon. He, terrified at the possible effect of his departure on the life of this young creature, declares that he will speedily return, and it is on these words that the curtain is rung down, the audience being left in doubt whether the remedy for so deplorable a dilemma is really applied. The play is acted to perfection and is very powerful in construction. The most interesting feature of the acting is the debut of Mlee Pierat, who plays the part of the "ingenue" with a delicious candour and natural charm. She has a great future.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE DURBAR.

LORD CURZON "NOT KNOWN

The Post Office has dealt with a million and a half letters (of which one thousand were not delivered) and ten thousand parcels (of which only fifteen were not delivered.) Considering the difficulties of distribution this must be considered satisfactory. The difficulties of the Post Office can be perceived when, to take an instance, a letter arrives addressed to the "Party coming from London, Delhi Durbar." Again, the distribution of letters among the occupants the several camps was entrusted to the camp enquiry officers and here baboodam had its say. A letter addressed to Lord Curzon was returned by the Viceroy's camp inquiry office as "Not in this camp." Another letter, addressed to Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, was returned by the inquiry office of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab's camp, also as not in that camp. One can imagine that neither the name Lord Curzon nor the name Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz can be found in the directory, but the instances remain as classics of clerical intelligence. The Post Office dealt with over 40,000 articles on one foreign mail day, the usual number being about 15,000. In Christmas week 6 000 illustrated postcards went out, and every day five hundred rupees' worth of stamps were sold.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	0	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	18	14	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Famous wadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	22	19	45
D Chetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	6	3	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Parel, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	17	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	7	12
G Mahim and Worlee	3	1	7
Salsette Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	77	64	166
Total plague deaths to date	122,761	102,039	
Same date last year	37	40	129

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and guarantee of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Mooljee B. Barbhaya, presiding.

CORPORATION'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE CITY TRUST.

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the budget-estimates for the year 1902-1904.

At the previous meeting of the Corporation Mr. James Macdonald had moved that consideration of the budget estimates for the year 1903-1904.

Mr. Hormusjee S. Vakil had moved an amendment that the budget-estimates be referred back to the Standing Committee for further consideration under section 129 of the Act.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta had moved another amendment that the further consideration of the proposition moved by Mr. Macdonald be postponed and the Commissioner be requested to obtain and submit to the Corporation in the meantime the joint opinions of two counsels as to whether, under section 72 of the City Improvement Trust Act, the Commissioner and the Corporation were bound to pay to the Trust the full amount represented by two per cent on the rateable value of all buildings and lands in the City, exclusive of buildings referred to in section 143 (1) of the Municipal Act, or whether it is open to them to pay less.

The President in opening the proceedings of the meeting yesterday said they had received the joint opinion of the counsels on the case submitted to them and that the Secretary would read the whole of it to the meeting.

The Secretary then read as follows the case submitted for the joint opinions of the counsel and the opinion given by them:—

CASE FOR JOINT OPINION OF COUNSEL.

Section 72 of the Improvement Trust Act (Bombay Act IV of 1898) provides that the Municipal Commissioner shall pay from the Municipal Fund to the Board on the 1st day of April 1900 and every succeeding 1st day of April a lump sum not exceeding 2 per centay on the total rateable value of all buildings lands in the city of Bombay exclusive of buildings and referred to in Section 143 (1) (a) of the Municipal Act." There is an obvious defect in the Section from which we have quoted, which it will be noticed fixes a maximum limit without prescribing how or by whom it is for each year to be do termined whether the payment is to be to the full extent of, or something, and if so how much, less than that limit. In April 1900 the Municipal Commissioner (subject to deductions for draw-backs allowed under Section, 269 155 of the Municipal Act and for refunds for vaccine cles granted under Sectional 74-179) paid to the Board a sum equal to 2 per cent on the total rateable value of the buildings and lands in the City but exclusive not only of the buildings referred to in Section 143 (1) (a) of the Municipal Act but also of the buildings and lands vested in the Corporation and in respect of which the Corporation do not recover taxes though for certain administrative purposes the Municipality have purported to assess these properties. This amount was accepted by the Board under protest. For the past years payments due on the 1st April 1901-1902 respectively the Commissioner has paid the Board on the same footing that is to say in effect 38 2 per cent of the aggregate amount of the Municipal demand as appearing in the Assessment Book; he considers that this is evidently what it was intended that the Board should receive however inconsistant such intention may appear to be with this very imperfect Section as eventually passed and he is justified the position thus taken up by saying it is evident that the 2 per. cent. referred to was to be a "maximum" and, as no standard appears to be fixed and no person is designated for fixing the actual amount for any given year within or up to that maximum he conceives it to be his duty to the corporation to give effect as far as he can to what so far as he can gather was certainly the intention of the Legislature. The question what meaning is to be attached to the words lump sum not exceeding 2 per cent on etc. is evidently one of some difficulty It is believed that it is contended by the Board that the words a lump sum not exceeding 2 per cent must be read as meaning a lump sum amounting to 2 per cent or in the alternative that, if effect must be given to the word not exceeding the Section must be construed as meaning that it must be for the Board to fix in each year subject to the maximum limit the amount of the lump sum payment to be made by the comissioner The soundness of this contention appears however to be least open to considerable doubt

On the other hand it may be suggested that as the set stands it is in the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner who has to make the payment to determine whether the maximum or something less is to be paid, Counsel's attention is further drawn to Section 31 of the Improvement Act under which if the Commissioner fails to make payment as required by Section 72 Government may attach the Municipal Fund &c, It is perhaps as unintentional omission that the Act while thus giving Government the power to enforce the payment contemplated in Section 73 did not also designate Government at the authority to determine the amount it is presumed this power cannot be inferred from Section 51 taken in conjuction with the omission from Section 72 but the points perhaps worth consideration.

Section 72 contains provision for the disposal of the debit and credit balance on the Board's general account and for repayment to the corporation after 1909 of any such credit balances but until that time arrives it would appear that the Board will retain for their own use all contributions paid under Section 73

COUNSEL ARE REQUESTED TO ADVISE,—

(1) Whether under section 72 of the City Improvement Trust Act the Commissioner and the Corporation are bound to pay to the Trust the full amount represented by 2 per centum on the total rateable value of all buildings and land in the City exclusive of buildings referred to in Section 143 (1) (a) of the Municipal Act or whether it is open to them to pay less.

(1) We do not think that the Commissioner is bound under Section 72 (1) to pay the full amount represented by 2 per cent on the total rateable value referred to and that if he pays to the Board any lump sum less then the the 2 per there is no further obligation imposed upon him by the Sut-Section which the Board can enforce. We think that the expression "lump" implies a substantial payment but except for this we think that there is no minitum limit enforceable against him We think that the expression not exceeding 2 per cent cannot be construed as equivalent to amounting to 2 per cent.

(2) As to the precise extent of the legal obligation imposed on the commissioner by Section 72 (1) of the Bombay Act IV of 1898 with special reference to the expression "lump sum not exceeding 2 per cent, on the total rateable value" and etc. by whom and how is the quantum in each year to be fixed."

(2) We think that the probable intention of the framers of the Act was that the accounts to be contributed should very according to the requirements of the Board for the year, and that the actual amount should be fixed by the Board with the 2 per cent limit as a maximum. We think that this view is borne out by the provisions of Section 83-85 under which the Board has to make an estimate of the probable expenditure for each ensuing year and has to furnish a copy to the Corporation. We do not however think that their provisions are sufficient to show that the amount of the contribution provided for by Section 72 (must be fixed by the Board as it would be quite possible for the Board to enquire before hand of the Commissioner what amount he was prepared to contribute. We think that Section 72 (1) necessarily contemplates the fixing of the amount by some one, but in the absence of any specific provision as to who that person is to be, and in the absence of any necessary implication to that effect. We do not think that the Commissioner can be under any greater liability than that stated in our answer to the 1st query.

(Signed)—J. D. INVERARITY.
(Signed)—G. R. LOWNDES.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said now that the opinion of the counsel was before them—the opinion which seemed to have been very carefully given—it appeared to him that the only course for the Corporation to adopt was to send back the budget to the Standing Committee for reconsideration. There was nothing before the Corporation to justify them in saying that the full amount of five lakhs should be paid to the Trust. The Standing Committee did not appear to have considered the point as to whether the Trust required so much as five lakhs of rupees and they should now be asked if the whole of the amount was likely to be required by them for the next year. The Trust seemed to have considered that the Corporation were bound to pay the maximum of five lakhs but they now discovered from counsels opinion that there was no such obligation lying upon them. The Commissioner could adjust the contribution to the bona fide requirements of the Trust. The question as to what was the exact sum required by the Trust, should in first instance be left to the Standing Committee, who would resettle the budget upon those lines. If it was possible for them to make any reduction in the contribution they would recommend the necessary changes in the budget. The only course left to the Corporation under the circumstances was to accept Mr. Hormusjee's amendment with a rider to the effect that the Standing Committee should re-settle it after making inquiries of the Trust as to what their requirements would be. It was necessary that the Corporation should not fix an amount arbetrarily but should be reasonable in their action.

Mr Hormusjee Vakil accepted the rider.

Mr. James Macdonald said it was true that the matter regarding the Corporation's contribution to the Trust was before the standing Committee, but as the Commissioner was in communication with the Trust, they did not consider it.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil said the savings effected by reducing the Corporation's contribution to the Trust, should be utilized in reducing the general taxation and the water tax.

Mr J. Baptistp said it was the duty of the Corporation to consider what was the intention of the legislature when they fixed the amount at two per cent. From the proceedings of the Legislative Council he gathered that it was the intention of that body to fix the amount at five lakhs.

Mr Dikshit raised a point of order. He said they were not considering what took place at the Legislative Council.

Mr Baptista said he was not bound to accept the Councils opinion He though the budget could not be referred back to the standing Committee He then proceeded to discuss what took place at the Legislative Council He said the Corporation should honourably discharge their part of the duty He again asserted that the corporation was bound to pay the full amount

Mr. A. F. Unwalla said the Trust had in their hand something like a surplus of four and a half lakhs and he saw no reason why the Corporation should pay the full amount.

Mr. S. D. Khote remarked that there was no necessity for the Standing Committee to go to the Trust to enquire how much they wanted, for they were sure to ask for the whole amount.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had not the least objection to the matter going back to the Standing Committee It was quite right in view of counsels opinion that the budget should be referred back to the Standing Committee for the purpose of consulting the Improvement Trust and to reconsider the same in the light of the reply given by the Trust Some of the members of the Trust were also members of the Corporation and it would be recollected that they had some warm discussion at the board in the subject. There was no doubt as to the intention of the Legislature, but they could not take that into consideration while they had the section of the Act before them. It was provided in the original draft of the Act that the Trust should demand a sum not exceeding two per cent, but when that went before the Select Committee, section 63 was changed into section 12 much in the same form as it was at present. After referring to what had taken place at the Legislative Council. The Commissioner stated that the Trust had taken Counsel's opinion at the time, who thought that though the section was vague, it was for the Trust to settle what sum was to be demanded by them. Before he went home he went carefully into the financial matters of the Trust, and he was then of opinion, and he was still of that opinion that the contibution leived by them was very much too high, (Hear Hear), He wrote a note on the subject before going home; but as it was one of those troublesome subjects, it was not taken up, but allowed to lie over, and nothing was done in the matter. When he returned from home, he took the first opportunts to take some action in the matter. The corporation were aware that in regard to the plague expenditure government issued a resolution regulating then contributions according to the financial position of the local bodies concerned. He write a note on the financial position of them municipality with a view to a representation being made to government in so goodsor plague charges. At that time he brough thto the notice of the Committee of the corpoceration the fact that from the beginning of the operation of the Trust until the end of the current year the Trust had another general funa—a total balance of something like 15 lakhs of rupees, and that at the and of ten years, as far as he understood the section that balance would have to be divided between the Corporation and the Government, the share of the Government being not more than lakhs of rupees. Assuming that the balance did not hereafter increase they would probably at the of the year give 12 lakhs of rupees back to the Corporation, if there was any surplus, and in view of that he recommended that Corporation should put that fact before Government and ask them to recast the financial section of the Act; so that if there was any surplus, it might be given back at once by annual reduction of the Corporation's contribution and that in the future it would be limited to a sum sufficient for the requirements of the Trust. That was the procedure adopted by the Improvement Committee at home. He trusted that in discussing the matter, the Standing Committing would do it in a reasonablelspirit He thought Mr. Hormusjee had gone a little too far that they should reduced the grant to fifty thousand rupees, because the Corporation must remember that they were no dealing with the Improvement Trust in that matter. Government eventually would had to decide and settle the matter by Legislation, if they were of opinion that they were bound to pay two per cent. In dealing with that matter, the Corporation and the Standing Committee should not simple rest their claim on the wording in the section of the Act, but they should ask government that on a reconsideration of the financial arrangiments of the Trust in view of their four or five years' working the whole matter should be reconsidered, and see what corporation should be required to pay. That was the spirit in which they ought to approace the Trust and if they did that there would be us difficulty in coming to an amicable settlement in the matter. (Hear Hears applause.)

The proposition was then put to the note and Orried nem con.

PRESIDENT AT ELECTION MEETINGS.

The Corporation considered letter from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of the case, which the Municipal Solicitors submitted to counsel (the Hon Mr Scott) together with copy of his opinion as to whether it was competent for the President to preside at an election meeting! where he himself was a candidate or votes were tendered for him and to return himself to any office carring emolument or dignity.

The subject had reference to the various appointments which have from time to time to be made by the Corporation; for instance, at their first meeting each year they appoint one of their own number to be President of the Corporation in next following official year (S. 37, Municipal Act); they have yearly to appoint to the Joint Schools Committee (S. 39) and to the Standing Committee; they have periodically to appoint members of the Board of the City Improvement Trust; they shpoint to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and they have a nomination to the Legislative Council.

The Counsel was requested to advise upon the following question Whether it is competen for a President to presideo at any of the Electino Meeting where he is a candidate, or where votes are tendered for him and to return himself to any office carrying smoluments or dignity.

The Counsel has given his opinion upon the question as follows;—In my opinion this question must be answered in the negative. In the Queen as Ow ens 23 L. J., Q. B. 317. Lord Campbell said, The question is whether this was a valid election—the Mayor presiding as returning officer and returning himself. Upon the bae maxim that no man shall bejudge in his own cause. I am of opinion that are turning officer can not be allowed in the election at which he presides to return himself. This is not a mere peculiarity of election law, It is said that the duty of the Mayor is ministerial, But he has to determine questions arising on the voting papers and whether those who voted have given their votes in due form according the requirements of the statute and he has to decide difficult and perplexing questions. He has the opportunity of acting partially and of perverting the rights of others." Resolution No, 8150 appears to have been worded with reference to the above remarks of Lord Campbell. Having regard to the possibilities stated in the Resolution, I think there is no doubt that the President ought not to preside or return himself on the occasions stated—see also Queen vs. White L. R. 2 Q B 552

Dr K C Druschanjee moved that the Commissioner's letter together with the Counsel's opinion be recorded, He remarked that if the counsel's opinion held good, steps should taken to amend section 36 of the Act.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil in seconding the proposition said that the only vading they had gained by obtaining counsel's opinion was that it placed a little check on the President,

The proposition was adopted,

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

GOLF.

THE BLACKHEATH GOLD MEDAL.

18 Entries.

	1st round.	2nd round.	Total.
Osborne Marshall	42	38	80*
Root Aitkon	41	41	82
G C Anderson	44	42	86
J Humphrey, Jr	44	47	91
A A Economo	40	54	94
Capt G H Hewett, R N	47	47	29
C W Francis	45	52	97
M Innes Ker	50	47	97

The others returned scores of over 100 or made no returns.

* Winner of medal.

BLACKHEATH HANDICAP.

	1st round.	2nd round.	total.	H'cap.	Net Total
A A Economo	40	54	94	— 12	82*
Capt G H Hewett, R N	47	47	94	— 12	82*
J Humphrey, Jr	44	47	91	— 8	83
Osborne Marshall	42	38	80	+ 4	84
Root Aitkon	41	41	82	+ 2	84
G C Anderson	44	42	86	scratch	86
J S Milne	50	50	100	— 14	86
C W Francis	45	52	97	— 10	87
J Reed	53	52	105	— 18	87
H Poyner	52	53	105	— 18	87
E W Noble	50	50	100	— 12	88
M Innes Ker	50	47	97	— 4	93

The others made no returns.

* Tie for prize.

THE CONFLICT IN MOROCCO.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Never were the foreign representatives so active as at present in their efforts to assure better local conditions, and it is a pleasure to record the fact that even those amongst the Diplomatic Corps who have hitherto shown little or no interest in what may, be described as municipal affairs though this, by the way is a term never employed at Tangier—have now apparently realized the absolute necessity of some effort to have the streets better paved and oftener swept, and, above all, to deal with the more complicated question of some system of adequate drainage.

Urgent appeals have been addressed by the various ministers and consuls both to householders and also to the Sultan himself, and it is to be hoped that these efforts may lead to some result; but until some general system of municipal taxation has been agreed upon, no real improvement in the condition of the streets of Tangier can be realised.

Of course, rumour here has been rife of late concerning the alleged understanding between England and France regarding the Morocco question, but such questions cannot be discussed in official circles—at least, not here in Tangier, where all avenues of information are so carefully guarded that conversation must be content to treat of nothing nearer than the Far East or the Pacific Isles. Still, even the humblest inhabitant of this motley town realizes that the neutralization of Tangier forms the basis of the passive agreement between the two great Powers more directly concerned in the Morocco question.

If to this could be added the inestimable advantage of being declared a free port, then might Tangier soon become a prosperous and rapidly growing community; for it is the gate city of a rich agricultural region, beyond which lie the unexplored mineral resources of the mighty Atlas range.

STEAM ENGINES ON RAILWAY'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—In your issue of the 13th instant, you had a column on the above subject by Mr. Payten, in which he shewed that the N. E. R. were the first to devote 40 miles of their suburban way to "Electric Power."

Then, the eyes of the Locomotive world will be upon this experiment, and if successfully it is only a matter of time. When the worlds railway system will be worked by the aforesaid power, But, be this as it may, we cannot get rid of what Mr. Taylor aptly terms the very "essence of force," for if the steam engine was supplanted to-morrow, we should still require the steam boiler, and moreover, the boiler required for these vast storehouses will be the water tube such as H. M. Navy has adopted. Then, with such a revolution as this looming near what will be the consequence?

There will be boilers cast aside and engines the same, as well as, one of the most frightful dislocations, of trade the world has ever known. So, just in proportion as the one power displaces the other will the effect be felt.

Then I offer to give to the Government of India or any private railway company, an example of what can be done, with the boilers already in use should the experiment of the N. E. R. be successful, and in addition to that guarantee to do it with one-half the fuel used at present, claimings to myself the right of patent.—Yours etc.,

E. M. TAYLOR.

THE PLAGUE.

FREE LAND FOR HEALTH CAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me, through the medium of your widely circulated paper to inform such of the public as may be anxious to go out of Bombay and live in tents or cudjan sheds on account of Plague, that as before, I offer free of charge all the vacant pieces of land belonging to me in the villages of Boivli, Magathan, Malad, Pshadi near Goregaum, Dindosi, Akorlee, Chincholi and Bhaindar. I may mention, that a large number of persons availed themselves of my offer for the last six years, and am glad to say that they all enjoyed the best of health and not a single case of sickness occurred during their stay. Application should be made to me at the officer of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., Elphinstone Circle.—Chabildas Lalloobhoy.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, January 15)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence H Jenkins, K C I E, M A (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 7 of 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, to make the following appointments:—The Hon'ble Mr Badrudin Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to act as Chief Justice of the High Court during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence H Jenkins on deputation, or pending further orders; and Mr M H Starling, B A, LL B, (Lon), Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of the High Court of Bombay, vice the Hon'ble Mr Badrudin Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 9th Jan 1903 in the forenoon.

With reference to Govt Notification No. 7, dated the 9th Jan 1903, it is hereby notified that the Hon Mr Badrudin Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 9th Jan 1903 in the forenoon.

With reference to Govt Notification No. 7, dated the 9th Jan 1903, it is hereby notified that Mr M H Starling, B A, LL B, (London), Barrister-at-Law, assumed the execution of the duties of his office as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of the 9th Jan 1903 in the forenoon.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col G B O'Donnell, B A (Oxon) Political Agent, fourth grade, is appointed, on relief, to be a member of the Border Court convened for the disposal of certain cases pending between certain Natives States in the Bombay Presidency and certain Native States in the Rajputana Agency.

Capt N S Coghill, Asst Political Agent, second grade, is granted an extension of furlough for eight days from the 17th to the 24th July 1902, both days inclusive.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L C Swifte, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Bhor, during the absence of Mr E L Campel, C I E, I C S, or pending further orders.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th January.

1. The Range will be reserved for Class Firing for all members of the Corps on Saturday afternoon the 17th instant from 1-30 p.m. The Commandant hopes that all members who have not yet completed their Class Firing will take advantage of this opportunity.

Attention is called to the list of Prizes for Class Firing notified in Regimental Order No. 5 of 8th instant.

2. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Coorla from the 2nd to 7th February, 1903, both days inclusive. Prospectus of the Meeting can be obtained at Head-quarters. Entries should be made as early as possible to the Sergt-Major at Head-quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th January.

INSPECTION OF THE CORPS BY THE BRIGADIER GENERAL, R. A.

The Brigadier General, R A, will inspect the Corps to-morrow the 17th instant at practice from the 10-inch R M L and 6-inch B L Guns at Colaba, North Fort. The Officer Commanding requests that Members will make a special effort to attend this Inspection.

In connection with the above the Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, at 4 p.m. Members who cannot parade at the Club are requested to proceed direct to Colaba. Dress.—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

PUSH-BALL.

THE NEW GAME FROM AMERICA.

Mr. E. V. Hanegan, who introduced the game of push-ball into England, has contributed an interesting article to the January number of the "Royal Magazine." In it he says:—The new game from America is called out West the fighting game, and this expression perfectly sums it up. Played with a ball measuring some six feet in height, push-ball is a game for giants—such a game as the gods on Olympus might have played without great loss of dignity. It was "out West" where the game found its first popularity—in Connecticut. In those parts they despise parlour games; and when the monster six-foot push-ball was invented, the strenuous athletes found it just the thing to give them the "real" exercise that they hungered after in games, and they hailed push-ball with acclamations. Clubs sprang up, a league was formed, whose popularity became the envy of all rival athletic coteries, and now the game is one of the joys of life to the youth of New England. There is no game more strenuous in existence than push-ball. It has made perfect an old feature in ball games—the complete and perfect combination of the teams. A team, consisting of eight men, looks itself into one coherent mass, and, launching itself like a battering-ram on the ball, drives the monster plaything into the territory of the enemy, never losing touch of it until rewarded by death or victory! It is the main duty of the captain to keep his battering-ram of a team 'on the ball" (in the correct phrase) throughout the game. Apart from this there is an equal amount of work for every man to do.

A solitary man standing between the goal-posts, shivering with cold and doing nothing while his comrades play a winning game, is a sight unknown in push-ball. The eight men of the team work as one, for no one man could withstand the terrific oncoming of the mighty push-ball when eight brawny athletes are pushing behind it with all their strength. The game is played on an ordinary football ground, and the object of the players is simply this—to send the ball through their opponents goal, or over the goal line—a goal scoring three points and a try one point.

The excitement of push-ball continues the writer is infectious. The onlookers who can follow every point in the play and who can never lose sight of the ball, as in a football scrimmage, become as absorbed in the game as the players. The players declare that there is a charm in charging the great ball, and vast fascination in pushing the other side through their goal-posts by sheer strength and weight. The confirmed push-baller regards the footballer as a deluded mortal.

"SOLDIERS OF THE KING: THEIR BATTLES, SIEGES AND CAMPAIGNS."

In recent years a deeper interest has been aroused in the doings of the British Army, and of particular units that have from one cause or another claimed more than general notice. Yet it is an astonishing fact that, even in the Army itself, the battles fought and won before the Boer war are rarely more than a mere name in the memory. In some units a particular engagement or incident in a battle is cherished as a tradition, but even to these the date, place, or composition of the opposing forces is unknown. It stands, therefore, that the work just compiled by Colonel G. J. Harcourt, late 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, entitled "Soldiers of the King: Their Battles, Sieges and Campaigns," should prove of more than ordinary interest to all who are at all interested in matters military. In it are recorded all the battles of the British and Indian Armies from Inniskilling, 1689, to the South African campaign of 1902, giving the names of the regiments engaged, a brief outline of the causes and outcome of the battles, the losses on each side, and the more notable incidents of the engagements. In addition are the records of those battles which do not appear on any colour carried by regiments, such as Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt, Namur, Trichinopoly, Cuddalore, Bangalore, Argaum, China 1900, etc., while at the end of the book appears the date of origin and reorganisation of all the regiments in the British Army. It is obvious that such a book of reference must prove invaluable, and should be on the table of every ante-room, mess, and library in the Army, and on the shelves of every student of the British Army. A copy of the work was sent to the King, and graciously accepted, and a letter has been received by the author from his Majesty thanking him for the book. It is published by Gale and Polden, Limited, Wellington Works, Aldershot, and Amen Corner, London, post free to any part of the world for 3s.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 16.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY and the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1282—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Luchminarayen and others vs Damji Hirji—Matubhai J and M. part heard.

1235—Bhaishanker K. and G—Ramji Govindji and another vs Bhagbai widow and another—Tyabji D and Co.

1236—E F Nicholson—H G Gell vs Taja Noora—Smetham B and N.

1231—Bhaishanker K and G—Madan Gopal and others vs The Hindu Biscuit Company—Thakurdas and Co.

1234—Bhaishanker K and G—Valabdas Sewji and another vs Ludha Premji and others—Madkaji V.

1237—Bhaishanker K and G—Kumarapuram Sheshadri Doraswamy Iyer vs Pestonji Jamasji Padshah and another—Ardeshir H D and Co. and Doxit and D.

1238—Crawford B and Co—Dobson and Barlow Ld vs Reginold Murray—Thakurdas and Co.

1240—Capdala and V—Bal Kalu and another vs Amerchand Madhowjee and others—Mansuklal J and H, Lalee and Co.

Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

339-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Liladhur Dhuloo and Ahers vs Motabhai Mulla Essabhoy—Thakurdas and Co. Part heard.

353-02—Framjee and D—Hoosenbhoy Ahmedbhoy and another vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack-Khunderao and S.

759-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vasay and others.

760-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vasay and others.

761-01—In person—Vardhaman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassy and others.

519-93—Framjee and D.—Shaik Essa bin Kalifa vs Hoosin Oomer Jamal—Payne G S M.

23-03—Thakurdas and Co.—Bai Mohivabai Alias Nanabi widow vs Maiburdas Gordhandas and others—Crawford B. and Co, and B. K. and G.

302-02—Khunderao and S.—Bhavaniram Sabeb and another vs Gulabi widow and others—K. B. Mehta and S. M.

363-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamcorebai Widow vs Kalidas Kalyanjee and another—D. D. Romer and M. and B.

367-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamcorebai widow vs Kalidas Kalianji—D. D. Romer.

368-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamcorebai widow vs Kalidas Kallianjee—D. D. Romer.

198-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath Dhurandhar vs Rukhmabai alias Angolibai, widow and others—M J and H. Cl and O and B Raghavaya.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgement.

750-01—Crawford B and Co—Hurgowandas Jugjiwandas and others vs Anpurnabai widow and others—R P Mehta Part heard

For Consent Decree.

423-02—Bhaishanker K and G—The Yokohama Specie Bank Ld vs Dayabhai Tapidas and another—B Raghava.

For dismissal.

638-00—Bicknell M and M—Bapujee Nusserwanjee Watagandy vs Nusserwanjee M Cama and another.

For trial on preliminary issue

202-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Jairam Mills Ltd vs the Commercial Union Assurance Co—Craigie L and O. Part heard.

Long Causes.

872-01—Thakurdas and Co—Surajmal Hurnandral vs Isidas Jetmal and another—Bhaishunker K and and Thakurdas and Co.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Lallobhoy vs Dayalbwj and others—Kanga and P and Tyabji D and Co

670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Thakersey and ors vs Mugniram Dhunji—Payne G S and M.

60-00—Thakordas and Co—Dewkavahu vs Hiravahu Jow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and.

517-

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mrs. Grant was one of those wives of great men who live in shadow. It was probably what she herself like best. But, all the same, she was not without a certain force of character; and she had even a touch of the same grim humour as now and then illumined the rather inarticulate utterances of her husbar. I saw her, says "T.P." in "M.A.P." in her old age and then she was simply a stout, short, homely little woman, quite unpretentious in dress, manner, and appearance. But she was at one time pretty enough to stir the deep chords in the silent, inscrutable, stern man whom she married. For the love story of Grant and his wife was something of an idyll.

Grant first courted the young lady when he was a subaltern officer stationed near St. Louis. She was then a good deal higher than Grant in station; for her father was a colonel; and fairly well to do. And Grant was a very hopeless wooer from the point of view of money; not only did he have none in the present, but everything about him suggested an entire absence of the ability ever to make any. Indeed, there are few more remarkable instances in history of the difference which opportunity makes in a man than the story of General Grant. He really was never fitted for any trade but that of the soldier; and every time he tried anything else he failed miserably. He was an unsuccessful tanner, he was an unsuccessful dealer in wood, and he was a careless, thriftless, jovial soul, who had none of the grit or tenacity or love of a good bargain that go to make the successful trader in so go-ahead and pushful a country as America. Except that nobody could ever have taken that strong-jawed man, with the keen, cold, though now and then kindly grey-blue eyes, for a weak man, there was plenty in the Grant of youth to suggest a character of the same type as Rip Van Winkle of romance and drama.

It was doubtless this feature in his character which led to one of the crises in his military career. It was one of the difficulties of Abraham Lincoln during the terrible Civil War that he was constantly being interviewed, button-holed, and worried by every busybody in the country—whether as individuals or as corporations; and some time after Grant had been appointed to the supreme command of the Army of the North a deputation of parsons waited on the President to complain that Grant was a drinking man. Lincoln himself had all the stern sobriety of the new West from which he came; but he was in teetotalism, above all things, reasonable; and he always, besides, had a wonderful way of getting out of a tight place by a joke which threw all America into convulsions. And therefore, instead of denying the charge against Grant, suggested that the deputation should give him the Grant's distiller; because if he could only get the same kind of whisky Grant drunk, he would send a barrel to each of the other might then manage to win battles as

[illegible]dy of all the fawn in poor Grant's [illegible]e father of the young lady was think[illegible]used to countenance the future Mrs. [illegible]o the young lieutenant packed up his [illegible] and went off to the wars in Mexico, [illegible] with distinction; and by a lucky and [illegible]idence, he saved the life of the brother [illegible]dy. When he returned to St. Louis, [illegible]s position had undergone a disastrous [illegible]er father, after the American fashion, [illegible] instead of rich. The young lady [illegible]se her "fiance" from his engagement [illegible] one of those men of steady purpose in [illegible]n love as well as in war—and had no [illegible] released. The final result was that the [illegible]e were joined; that they started in life, [illegible]y things but never in money, and that [illegible]ivil War broke out, poverty was the ruling [illegible]their household. The marriage was in 1848 [illegible] War started in 1861, and so there were thir[illegible]en years of miserable struggle. But the future which followed this inauspicious beginning made up for all this struggle. In the end Mrs. Grant lived to be the guest of the Queen of England.

Grant, as everybody knows, had also dark days at the close of his life. It was characteristic of his want of what the Americans call the "money-sense" that when he entered into business, after he had done with soldiering and with politics, he should have made a mess of it. There was one awful hour when the man who had saved the nation and who had been twice its ruler, was a prisoner in a police cell in New York. The cloud passed, but not before it had given Grant a blow which perhaps helped to kill him. It was then that he settled down to write his autobiography, and that, with his book, he was able to amass an amount of money which provided for his wife. And finally she got a pension of £1000 a year; and on that she lived till her death.

The best thing I ever heard attributed to her was her answer to someone who proposed to her that she should have an operation performed to cure a slight squint she had in one eye. Her reply was that General Grant had fallen in love with her when she had the squint in spite of her squint; and if she was good enough for him with her squint, she didn't mind what she appeared to anybody else.

It perhaps scarcely becomes a nation, whose reservists are starving within a few weeks of their return from risking their lives, after losing their employment, to speak in a critical spirit of the pension system of America; but there they seem to go to the opposite extreme. The fact that a man served in the Civil War—though it is now thirty-seven years since its close—is sufficient "prima facie" to establish a man's claim to get a pension for the remainder of his life. And this claim is one of the things which seems to follow a man wherever he may go. I remember seeing several times an elderly Irishman during the heat of a contested election in Ireland several years ago, who had a claim for a pension on the ground of the chronic ill-health which his service in the American Army had produced. I don't know whether he got his pension or [illegible]: he certainly was very persistent in his claim for [illegible]. Cleveland, when he was president, used to go [illegible]all these claims; it was one of those little [illegible] his office which, in spite of all remonstrance, [illegible]o think it was his duty to examine for himself. [illegible]ry staff and strict, which, perhaps was one [illegible]ons as was never very popular with poli[illegible] it was he who made the historic observation [illegible]d been proved to his satisfaction that the [illegible] one of the deadliest weapons of warfare.

[illegible]s the following paragraph, which I clip from [illegible] will give some of the reasons why Mr. Cleve[illegible]ught the Pension List a serious business in the [illegible] economy of even so rich a country as the [illegible]tates: The policy of pensioning all honourably discharged soldiers of the Republic was begun for [illegible]pt of the men who won American liberty [illegible] George III. It is not many years since the last [illegible]ension drawing veteran of that struggle died. But [illegible]he daughters of such veterans are drawing pensions [illegible]still: and it is even the fact that 119 years after the close of that war three widows of men who took part in it are still living and drawing their pensions. The youngest of these is Mrs. Mary Snead, of Virginia, now 96 years old. Her husband held a commission in a Virginia regiment. He was born about 1750, and married for the first time in 1835, when 85 years old. His bride who still survives as his widow, was 19 years old at her marriage. Another of these widows Mrs. Rebecca Mayo, is 87 years old. Her husband was a private from Virginia. His widow was his third wife, whom he married in 1834, when he was 77 years old. He himself lived until he was 99. One child was born to this couple in 1835; so that if she, an unmarried daughter, should live to the age of her father, she would in 1925 be in receipt of a pension 168 years after the birth, and 78 years after the death of her father, on account of service rendered by him in a war ended in 1783. The third of these widows, Mrs. Damon, is 89. Her husband was a private in a Massachusetts regiment throughout the whole of the Revolutionary War. Judging by the experience of the first war in which the Americans were engaged, it has been calculated that the payment of pensions to the widows and daughters of those who served in the Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, will not have ceased during the present century, and perhaps not before the year 2010.

I think I have told in these columns, says T. P. how once in Monte Carlo, for a few minutes, I felt a certain slight temptation to gamble; it was after I had seen a man win something like £8,000 to £10,000 in a few minutes at "trente et quarante." I am constantly in the receipt of books which show how this idea of suddenly becoming rich, at the expense of the proprietors of the tables in the gambling metropolis, haunts the imagination of men and women. I need scarcely say that I regard the whole thing as a miserable and degrading dream. It is not out of losses that the family of Blanch has become one of the richest in Europe; that they have been able to build palaces for themselves, to marry into Royal families, to run the best horses, and to support that beautiful dreamland of Monte Carlo, with its gorgeous buildings and its perfect service.

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

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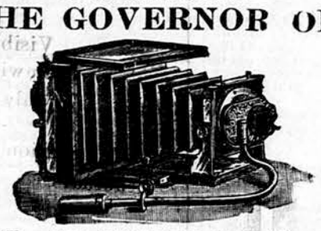

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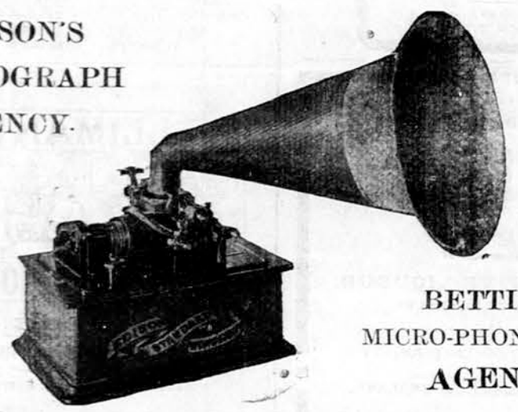

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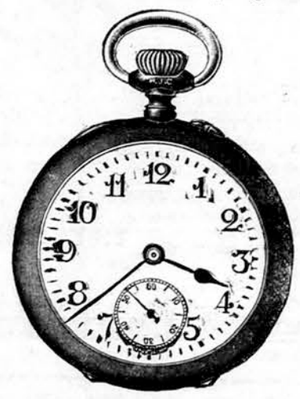

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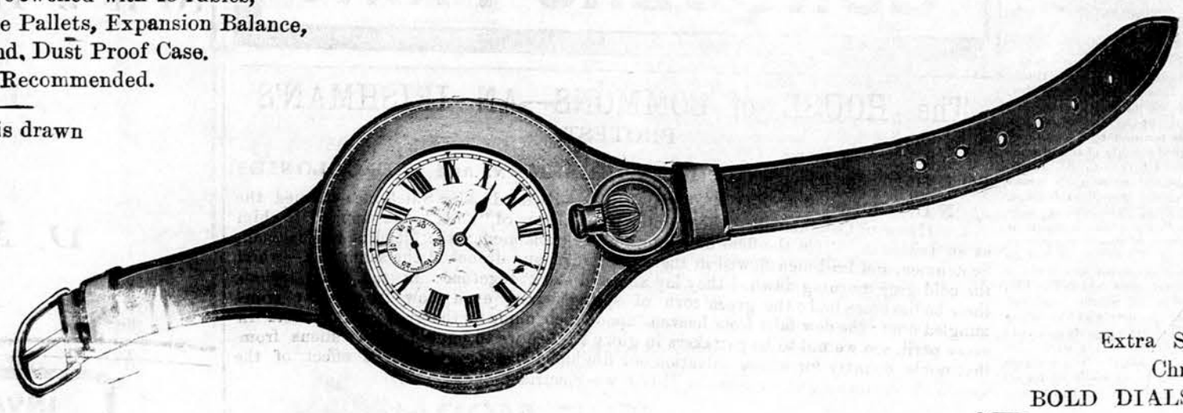

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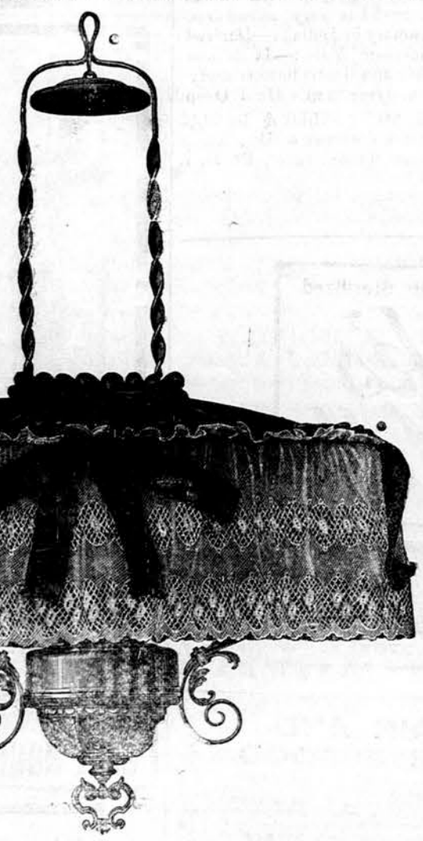

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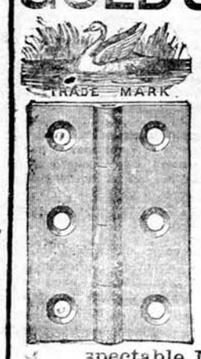

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette Office at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co: 30. Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.